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VOL. XIX NO. 160— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

SEARCH FOR COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

CONGRESS CABINET CONFERS WITH SHAUKAT ALI.

—:o:—

"Big Brother" Sticks To His Guns.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS' PROPOSALS.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS' COMMITTEE PROPOSALS.

Attempts were, it is understood, made to induce Maulana Shaukat Ali, the Khilafat leader, to accept the principle of joint electorates by the Congress Working Committee at its session on Wednesday afternoon.

The Maulana was invited to meet Mahatma Gandhi and the members of the Working Committee with a view to find a solution of the communal problem.

NOT HOPEFUL.

For nearly three hours Maulana Shaukat Ali was closeted with the members of the Congress Cabinet but at the end of the confabulations it was learnt that the prospect of an understanding between the Nationalist Muslims and the communalists were not very hopeful.

The Congress Working Committee reassembled at Mani Bhuvan, Bombay, on Wednesday morning, and held three hours' deliberations over the consideration of the report submitted by the Fundamental Rights Committee. The proceedings commenced at 8 a.m. and lasted till 11 a.m.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who arrived in Bombay the same morning attended the meeting. All the members of the Congress Cabinet were present.

The Committee received the report submitted by the Fundamental Rights Committee and passed a vote of thanks to the authors of the report and decided to publish the report as early as possible.

It will be recalled that Mr. Sri Prakash convened a meeting of the Fundamental Rights Committee at Masulipatam on June 24 and 25. The Committee considered the clauses of the original Karachi resolution and suggested some changes.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

Some of the features of the report of the Committee are:

1. The State shall provide compulsory and free primary education, one of the aims of education being the development of the spirit of Indian nationality and international friendliness.
2. The State shall confer no titles.
3. There shall be no capital punishment.
4. The State shall provide for the military training of citizens so as to organise a means of national defence apart from the regular military forces.
5. The maximum permissible salary for State servants to be Rs. 1,000.

DETAILS.

When the Working Committee met on Wednesday morning bright hopes were entertained regarding a satisfactory solution of the communal problem. It was understood that Dr. M. A. Ansari, the leader of the Nationalist Muslims, had arranged a conference with Maulana Shaukat Ali the previous night. It appears that the progress of the negotiations was hopeful and as a result Maulana Shaukat Ali was invited to meet Mahatma Gandhi and the members of the Congress Working Committee on Wednesday.

In a signed article in the "Daily Khilafat" appearing on Wednesday morn. Maulana Shaukat Ali had stated that he had not lost hopes of unity between the two groups of the Muslims and was confident that a satisfactory solution would be arrived at. This statement lent support to a feeling of optimism.

SHAUKAT ALI SEES MAHATMAJI

Maulana Shaukat Ali accompanied by Mr. Shuaib Quraishi arrived at Mani Bhuvan at 2-30 p.m. and had nearly an hour's talk with Gandhiji. After this he met the members of the Working Committee and for nearly two hours discussed the communal question.

STICKING TO HIS GUNS.

It is understood that Maulana Shaukat Ali put forward a demand for retaining separate electorates at least for a fixed period of ten years. It appeared that at best he was prepared to reduce the term to 5 years. But what he wanted was that the question as to whether Muslims should accept joint electorates after the stipulated period must be decided by 60 per cent. majority of the Muslim members of the legislatures elected through separate electorates.

The Nationalist Muslims who were represented by Dr. M. A. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Alam and Dr. Syed Mahmud contended that a qualified time limit was no concession at all as nobody could foresee the constitutional changes that might take place after 5 or 10 years. They are understood to have made it clear that they would consent to tolerate the poison of separate electorates even for a short period of 5 or 10 years on the distinct understanding that on the expiry of the term joint electorates were introduced automatically.

THE NATIONALIST POINT OF VIEW.

Another contentious point stressed by the Nationalist Muslims was how to maintain Muslim majorities in the provinces of Punjab and Bengal. They complained that the Muslim communalists had bartered away the rights of the community by agreeeing to accept a permanent minority or 46 per cent in Bengal and 49 per cent in the Punjab as was admitted by Sir Mahomed Shafi in his speech in London. They emphasised that one of the main reasons of their demand for joint electorates was this desire to maintain Muslim majorities in those two provinces. They held that it would be possible to maintain Muslim majorities only if adult franchise was introduced or the franchise reflected the population and in case it was not done they wanted some other provision to safeguard the majorities. They asked Maulana Shaukat Ali to suggest a way as to how this difficulty could be got over.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, it is stated, could no mtake a practical suggestion but all the same he insisted on the retention of separate electorates.

It was at this stage that the discussion was adjourned. It is very likely that in case the Committee did not succeed in reconciling the two rival Muslim groups it may enter into an agreement with the Nationalist Muslisms.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

It can be stated that the communal problem has now been reduced to the form of electorates in the future constitution in the country and in case adult franchise is not introduced then finding a way to make the majorities in every province effective. On the remaining points such as grant of reforms to the Frontier Province and separation of Sind there is absolutely unanimity of opinion both in the Muslim and the Hindu Sabha Camp.

CONFIDENT OF MAHASABHA'S SUPPORT.

It is definitely stated in Congress circles that if the Congress enters into a settlement with the Nationalist Muslims on the question of electorates there shall be no opposition by the Hindu-Mahasabha to other Muslim demands such as mentioned above being fully granted. It is thought that such a solution will find full support from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. M. A. Jayakar. The only possible opposition might come from men like Dr. Moonjee and Bhai Parmanand but in view of the support of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jayakar to the scheme, this opposition would pale into insignificance.

THE OFFICIAL VERSION.

The General Secretaries of the Congress have issued the following statement to the press:

"What has appeared in some of the evening papers alleging that there is a split in the Working Committee is absolutely imaginary from top to bottom. There is no division in the counsels of the Congress.

"The Working Committee met at 3 p.m. and discussed various questions relating to the present situation in the country. Maulana Shaukat Ali came to see Mahatma Gandhi and also to meet the members of the Working Committee."

The Working Committee will meet again on Thursday at 8 a.m.

Simla's Sinister Influences.

BIG BROTHER'S CONFESSIONS.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in a signed article in the "Roznamai Khilafat" of Wednesday gives expression to his views about the peace talks among the rival Muslim groups at Simla. He says that he is proud of the fact that he has been trying to settle the differences between the two rival groups of Muslims and he is glad that he has been supporting the Nawab of Bhopal in his peace mission.

HIS RELIGIOUS DUTY.

Proceeding he remarks: "Everyone knows that I am opposed to the present policy of the Congress and Gandhiji and the Hindus and I am not prepared to co-operate with them till I find a sincere change of heart. It is also an open secret that I had to fight most bitterly those of my co-workers who are supporting the Congress, but when I am attempting to come to a peaceful settlement with Briton why should I not try to do the same with my own countrymen, although I may have many grievances. As to the Muslims who, I am constrained to say are misguided I think it is my religious duty to come to terms with them. To crown my efforts with success, or to end them in failure rests with God."

SINISTER SIMLA ATMOSPHERE.

The Big brother then endorses the view expressed by Dr. Ansari that sinister influences were working at Simla and it was difficult to achieve peace in that atmosphere. He says, "the Simla heights and the very atmosphere there is not suited for poorer people like us. Everywhere you find intrigues goin on. There is no dearth of money. Handsome rewards and bribes are the order of the day. Added to this, there are means for threatening and bullying. It was difficult for the negotiations to succeed in that atmosphere." As soon as we reached Simla and altogether new issue was brought forward by some princes which considerably agitated the mind of the Nawab of Bhopal. Sinister influences were working to see that the negotiations did not fructify.

HE DEPLORES.

In conclusion he observes: "That proper efforts were not made to come at a settlement, but any way the negotiations have warned them of the various dangers that are ahead and it would be their duty to guard against them.

He deplores that both the parties never met together and had no free discussion. Otherwise there would have been better results. He was not inclined to take a pessimistic view of their past failure and would continue his peace efforts till success was achieved. He was confident that very soon they would arrive at a settlement which would be acceptable to the Muslim public.

NATIONAL FLAG.

New Interpretation Of Colours.

A meeting of the Flag Committee appointed to consider whether any changes in the composition of the present tri-colour national flag were needed was held at Mani Bhuvan on Wednesday at 1 p.m. The following members of the Committee were present.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Sjt. Pattabhi Sitaramiah,
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad,
Dr. N. S. Hardikar and
Master Tara Singh.

The Committee continued its deliberations till 3 p.m. and adjourned till 1-30 p.m. on Thursday.

NEW INTERPRETATION.

The Committee had invited opinions from the public and it appears that an overwhelming majority favoured the present composition of the national flag and were definitely against any alterations being made in it. It is stated that the majority of the members of the Committee support this view, but suggest that the present communal interpretation of the three colours should be changed and they should be interpreted to stand not for communities but for ideals.

SIKH CONTENTION.

A number of Sikhs including Master Tara Singh suggested the addition of the saffron colour to the present flag, to represent the Sikh community. This suggestion however did not find support.

WHITE FLAG WITH LOTUS.

On the other hand it was suggested by another member that the present composition of the flag must be altogether changed as he held that the communal interpretations of the colours was so deep-rooted that a mere announcement of change of interpretation would not improve matters. He proposed that the present flag should be replaced by an all-white flag with a lotus flower as an emblem. It is understood that the Sikh member of the Committee was willing to waive his objection, if this proposal was accepted.

The Committee has not, however, reached any final decision but it is expected that when it meets on Thursday it will draft its report making a definite recommendation which will be immediately presented to the Working Committee for consideration.

C. P. DEFENDS VICEROY'S SPEECH

"Irresponsible Speeches In Commons."

WHO IS VICEROY RESPONSIBLE TO?

SIMLA, July 8.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer in a statement to the Associated Press regarding the proposed motion of Mr. Bracken, Conservative member of House of Commons, said: "His Majesty's Government through the Prime Minister unequivocally stated on 19th January 1931 that the view of His Majesty's Government is that responsibility for the Government of India should be placed upon the Indian legislatures, Central and Provincial, subject only to certain transitory provisions.

It is, therefore, most surprising that Mr. Bracken should have ventured to criticise His Excellency's speech which restates the same proposition in another form.

HIS SINCERE HOPES.

I sincerely hope that the motion will not be pressed and I feel nearly certain that Mr. Baldwin will not countenance it, for, I firmly believe that such actions and mental attitude underlying the motion will assuredly give rise to that acute racial and political tension which all those who know Lord Willingdon also know he is most anxious to eradicate by a policy of wise conciliation

HE SHUDDERS.

I shudder to think of the consequences that may follow upon irresponsible speeches in the House of Commons on the lines of this motion and the repercussions that they may have on the Round Table Conference and the Delhi Pact."—A. P.

RAILWAY LINE FLOODED.

SIMLA, July 8.

Due to heavy floods on the line between Chalisa and Sody on Malakwal Khewra section there is over three feet of water in dips between Malakwal and Haranpur on Haranpur and Chalisa and Chalisa and Pind Dadan Khan of Malakwal Kundian sections.

Trains cannot pass till water subsides. Duration of dislocation is not known.—A. P.

MADRAS P. W. D. TO BE AXED.

ECONOMY IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Only Urgent Works To Be Started.

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, July 8.

Madras Retrenchment Committee is formulating plans to meet the deficit. The axe will fall heavily on public works and it is under contemplation. All new works for which moneys have ben provided in the Budget, which are not urgent.

Retrenchment will affect both transferred and reserved departments. The main lines of retrenchment will be before the public in a fortnight.

BIJOLIA INQUIRY POSTPONED.

Seth Bajaj Negotiating With Prime Minister.

Prof. Abhyankar on his way back from Borsad has issued the following statement to the press:—

In obedience to the resolution of the third sessions of the Indian States' People's Conference the Bijolia Inquiry Committee was to leave Bombay on June 30. I arrived here on 30th morning. I learnt that a prohibition order was issued by the Udaipur Darbar forbidding the members of the Committee from entering Newar.

We decided to hold the inquiry at Neemuch, and I proceeded to Neemuch. At Ratlam I received telegrams from my colleagues to the effect that nagotiations were going on between Sheth Jamnalalji Bajaj and Sir Sukhdevprasad, the Prime Minister of Udaipur to bring about an amicable settlement of the Bijolia affair.

Mr. Haribhauji Uppadhyaya at whose instance the Conference has decided to hold this inquiry also advised postponement of this inquiry in view of these negotiations; we therefore decided to postpone the inquiry until these negotiations are going on and consequently I have returned here.

INQUIRY POSTPONED.

I saw Seth Jamnalalji here and he said that the nagotiations were proceeding between him and Sir Sukhdevprasad and he wished that the inquiry should be postponed. The Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference which meets here on the 8th instant will consider this matter in view of the above situation.

HEADMAN HELD UP FOR RANSOM.

One Villager Killed.

RANGOON, July 8.

Rebels are still active, committing a series of outrages in Thayetmyo whence thirteen cases have been reported since yesterday. Rebels have taken away headmen and villagers for ransom after raiding headmen's houses, looting properties and destroying Government documents.

About fifty rebels fired at Nyaungmaw post in Mindon on the morning of 5th July from jungle about hundred yards distant but when troops opened fire all the rebels ran away.

A report from Henzada says that three dacoities were committed in Tharrawaddy, one being attended with murder of one villager.

At Insein one housecowner was killed. Nine more rebels surrendered yesterday in Prome. Burning of Indian haystack in Bogale area is again reported from Pyapoi.—A. P.

"SOCIAL" TO PANDIT JAWAHARLAL.

To meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the Depressed Classes have organised a "Social" at Jinnah Hall to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m.

Muslim Campaign In Palestine.

LONDON, July 7.

A big Moslem campaign in Palestine is foreshadowed by Mr. Shaukat Ali in the course of a message from India to the London meeting of the "National League to express friendship with our Arab allies" presided over by Lord Lamington.

Mr. Shaukat Ali's message said they knew much about Jewish designs in Palestine and the Middle East and they were shortly going to start a big campaign after he had seen the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem.—Reuter.

FINAL SCORES.

Following are the final scores:—

Cambridge 385 and 122 (Wellings five for 25).

Oxford 453 for eight declared and 55 for two.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

CALCUTTA CORPORATION AND DINESH GUPTA.

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The Calcutta Corporation adjourned this evening without transacting any business after recording a resolution condoling the death of Dinesh Chandra Gupta. Europeans were all absent, but two Jewish Councillors who walked out of the House, when the condolence resolution was moved, returned after it was adopted and voted against the adjournment motion, along with another Jew, a nominated Hindu and a Mahomedan.—A. P.

ALL-BENGAL MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The Hon. Mr. Khwaja Nazimuddin, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, M.L.A. and Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy, M.L.A., left for Dacca to-night to attend the All-Bengal Muslim Conference which will be held there on July 11 and 12. The President-elect, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Moulana Shafee Daoodi and Mr. H.S. Suhrawardy will leave to-morrow.—A.P.

PATNA BOMB OUTRAGE.

PATNA, July 8.

Hazari Lal, one of the two men arrested in connection with the recent Bomb Outrage at the local Police Station who was seriously injured as result of the explosion, was discharged from the General Hospital and removed to Bankipur Jail before he was discharged. He was operated upon in the arm and four bomb splinters were extracted.—A.P.

FROM ONE BOLD MOVE TO ANOTHER

Hoover's Ambition

LIMITATION OF WORLD ARMAMENTS

LONDON, July 7.

Rugby.—A Washington Press message to-night contains a report that the United States Government following up the success of the war debt holiday intends to make an equally vigorous movement for limitation of world armaments.—B. O. W.

LONDON SATISFIED WITH AGREEMENT NEWS

Immediate Response On Stock Exchange

LONDON, July 8.

Rugby.—The news of agreement reached late night in Paris between French and American negotiators was received in London with satisfaction. There was an immediate response on the Stock Exchange which was well maintained during day. Reports from Paris and Berlin show similar strengthening of market position. News arrived London too late for considered comment in morning papers.

It was noted however that the French agreement leaves a number of very important points for discussion among the Powers which are parties to the Young Plan. In both political and financial comments it is emphasised that the debt suspension alone will not solve the world's economic problems. It only provides an opportunity for working out the solution in a hopeful atmosphere.—B. O. W.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Dr. Ansari And Abul Kalam Azad To Speak.

Under the auspices of the Nationalist Muslim Party of Bombay there will be a public meeting to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. at the Jinnah Hall when Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside and Dr. M. A. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Syed Mahmud and Dr. Md. Alam will speak.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 8.

Previous closing	10.13
To-day's opening	10.00
Difference	—.13
To-day's closing	9.73
Difference	—40

BROACH EXPECTATION:—
July/August Rs. 192
April/May Rs. 179
Acreage Report:—
4,14,91,000 acres under crop.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 8.

Previous closing	5.41
To-day's opening	5.34
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	5.21
Difference	—.20

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 8.

Silver ready	13 3/8
Lower	1/4
Silver forward	13 3/8
Lower	1/4

India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 8

First settlement	43-15-0
Second settlement	Rs. 43-12-0

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WANTED—An expert in practical agriculture and kitchen gardening to work on partnership basis. Good prospects to hard working and intelligent young man. For particulars write to Box No. 1051, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 5404

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A 3287

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WANTED— An economical STEAM ENGINE and BOILER of 175 B.H.P. Apply to:—THE STANDARD TILE & CLAY WORKS, LTD., P.O. FEROKE, (South Malabar).
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L R5403

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TO LET—Extensive premises at present occupied by Messrs. Good-Year Tyre Co., Ltd., on Lamington Road. Apply for particulars to Box No. 1049, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R5398

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MATRICULATION STUDENTS—Coached up daily for three hours Rs. 3 only. MADHAV BAG NIGHT SCHOOL, 1st Carpenter Street.
E R 5410

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TENDERS ARE INVITED for cleaning and stacking of ashes from ashpits, and other places where they have been dropped from engines, etc., on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Broad Gauge sections, and Branches, and will be received in the Agent's office, Church Gate, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday the 20th July, 1931.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 100 in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, B. G. System, Chief Auditor's office, Bombay, by each Tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the Tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise it will not be considered.

(N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the Tender.)

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate,
1st July, 1931.
3238

NOTICE

WANTED, for Hindu College, Delhi, the following staff:—

1. LECTURER in ENGLISH.
2. LECTURER in ECONOMICS.
3. LECTURER in HISTORY and POLITICAL SCIENCE.
4. LECTURER in PHILOSOPHY (for 2 years at present with prospects of becoming permanent).

Applicants should be qualified to teach up to the M.A. Standard and must have already had some teaching experience. Applicants for the Lecturership in Philosophy should have preferably taken Logic and Psychology in their M.A.

These posts are in the higher grade of the College service. The normal starting salary being Rs 200/-. Higher starting salaries will be paid to men with exceptional qualifications. Excellent prospects and benefit of the provident fund.

Selected candidates will have to join their [illegible] on 5th October, 1931.

Applications [illegible] lowest salary acceptable [illegible] reach the PRINCIPAL on [illegible] before the 25th July, 1931.

HINDU COLLEGE, DELHI.
Dated 4th July, 1931.
3270

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LAKHMIDAS CHANDA RAMJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 10th day of November 1926 and made between RAMDAS VALJI of the one part and the said LAKHMIDAS CHANDA RAMJI of the other part contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground (now redeemed) containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less together with the messuage, tenement, building or dwelling house standing thereon bearing Collector's Old No. 57, New No. 527, Old Survey No. 10|1210 and New Survey No. 95 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 948 of Bhuleshwar Division assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under 'C' Ward No. 3001-3002, Old Street Nos. 41-43 (1) and New Street Nos. 44-46, situate at Popatwady on the West side of the Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of the late Vishwanath Mukundji and others now belonging to Narayan Charya Rama Charya, on or towards the North by the property formerly of late Jagmohandas Jamnadas, and now of Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, on or towards the South by the said Popatwady Lane and on or towards the West by the property secondly hereinafter described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax-land or ground (now redeemed) with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of the Kalbadevi Road in Popatwady in the Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 20 and now under 'C' Ward No. 3003 and Old Street Nos. 45-47 and New Street Nos. 46-A, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 57, New No. 528, Old Survey No. 10|1210 and New Survey No. 91 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 948 of Bhuleshwar Division, containing by admeasurement 61 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by the property of the said Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhai called or known by the name of Bhargwadi and on or towards the South by the Popatwady Lane and on or towards the West by the property of Kassinath Vithoba.

DAYALJI DIPCHAND,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3284

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOVINDJI RUGNATH, of Vile-Parle, has agreed to sell the Northern portion admeasuring 1100 square yards of Final Plot Number 108 A of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, to my client.

ALL persons having or claiming to have any right, title or interest in the said portion of land, by way of bequest, charge, easement, lien, lease, mortgage, gift, maintenance, partnership, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
Advocate, High Court.
3265

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI KHATIZABAI, daughter of Haji Mahomed Maki Haji Abubacker and MAHOMED CASSUM ABDUL RAHIM, of Bombay Mahomedans have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, equitable mortgage, or otherwise howsoever is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality, and to the undersigned at their Office at 41-A Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or ranges of Chawl, standing thereon situate at the vicinity of Mugbhat Cross Lane, Thakurdwar, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 780 16|150 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1432, Old Survey No. 430, New Survey Nos. 2|7601 and 3|7602 and bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 332 and 338, Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'D' Ward Nos. 32 and 583, Street Nos. 152-A, and 35-D|12 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Shantaram Narayan and partly by the property of Soonabai widow of Bhanji Krishnaji, on or towards the South by the property of the temple and beyond that by the Thakurdwar Road, on or towards the East partly by Mugbhat Cross Lane and partly by the property of Jadia Tuljaram Laldas and on or towards the West by a passage and which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1931.
SABNIS, GOREGAOKER & SANJIT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3288

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Summary Suit No. 2639 of 1930.
LAKHMIDAS KESHAVJI ...Plaintiff.
vs.
RANGILDAS VITHALDAS and others .....Defendants.
To
DHARSI BHAGVANDAS.
The defendant in Suit No. 1357 of 1929.

Notice under O. XXI R53 (1) (a) or under O. XXI R53 (6) of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Amount of Decree inclusive of costs Rs. 2,569-1-0.

Costs of execution Rs. 69/-.

Interest at 6 per cent per annum on Rs. 2,569-1-0 from 30th January, 1931 until payment.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has applied for execution of the decree obtained by him against the first defendant by attachment of the Decree for money in this Court in suit No. 1357 of 1929 wherein the said first defendant is the plaintiff and you are the defendant.

Now take notice that the said Decree for money in Suit No. 1357 of 1929 has been ordered to be attached by this Court under Order XXI Rule 53 (1) (a) and you are hereby directed to pay to the Sheriff of Bombay the sum of Rs. 1,390-6-0 in order that the same may be applied in satisfaction of the decree in this suit for that amount including costs of execution.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1931.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 19th day of June, 1931.
Messrs. RANGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
3233

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE C.P. CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The C.P. CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED .. Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 3rd day of July, 1931, for confirming the reduction of the Capital of the above-named Company from Rs. 85,50,000 to Rs. 75,50,000 is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY, the 24th day of July, 1931.

Any creditor or shareholder of the Company, desiring to oppose the making of an order for the reduction of the Capital of the Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the petition would be furnished to any creditor or shareholder of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1931.
PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Company.
3266.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT LAMINGTON ROAD, OPPOSITE TO THE LAMINGTON ROAD POLICE STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Bai Mariambai wife of Sadikally Kikabhoy under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th March, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Foras land now redeemed from the cess payable thereon, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Lamington Road, admeasuring about 480 square yards, bearing Collector's New No. 13922, New Survey No. 1/7307, Cadastral Survey No. 1201 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 1790-91, Street Nos. 13, 15, 1 and bounded on the East by the property of Abdulhusein Kalimuddin, on the West by Lamington Road, on the North by the property of Dwarkadas Lallubhai and on the South by the property of Ahmedalli Kamrudin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

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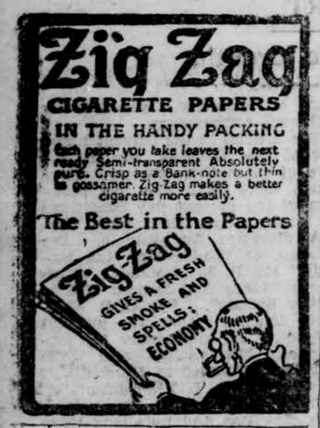
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Russia's Supreme Dictator

:o:

Stalin's Rise To Power And The Secret Of His Success

(BY LEO M. GLASSMAN.)

From time to time during the past few years predictions of Stalin's fall have been made. In May, 1930 shortly after he was forced to promulgate his decree relaxing the pressure in the campaign for collectivization of farms, a writer well versed in Russian affairs prophesied that within a period "not tremendously far ahead" there would be a change in the personnel of the Soviet rulers—a change in favour of the moderate point of view in the Kremlin. A change of personnel did indeed take place but the opponents of the moderate point of view were defeated. Not only was the Right Wing movement in the Kremlin crushed but its chief spokesman, Alexei Rykov perhaps the most popular Soviet leader since the fall of Trotsky, was deposed as Premier of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. With Stalin enthroned more firmly than ever? One asks what is the secret of his power?

To one who has seen Stalin personally as well as studied him through reading and hearsay, the answer lies in his peculiar mental and physical qualities plus the combination of favourable circumstances which he has been able to exploit for his own political advantage. From his youth the present dictator of Russia has been distinguished for a one-track mind and a single goal. He entered into contact with the revolutionary movement when he was a student of a theological seminary in Tiflis; as a result he became instead of a leading pillar of the Russian Orthodox Church the arch-exterminator of religion in the world. Long before he became an important figure in the Bolshevik movement, he was dubbed "Stalin" (from Russian 'stal', meaning steel) by Lenin, who knew the iron will of this Geogian cobbler. His real name was Joseph Visserionovitch Djugashvill but he has admirably lived up to his adoped name.

If one were to ask to describe Stalin in one vivid analogy one might compare him to a steam roller—slow and clumsy but unswervable ruthless crushing. Stronger in physique, inflexigle in spirit, cunning in mind these innate characteristics were strengthened in him by his early environment and by his experiences in the Czar's prisons. From 1901, when he was 21 years old, to 1917 he was arrested a dozen times as a revolutionary, imprisoned or exiled to some of the blackest and dreariest spots near or within the Arctic Circle. Each time, except the last, when he was amnestied by Kerensky, he managed to escape, enduring untold hardships, privations and tortures. To the Czar's police, much as he is to the whole world to-day, he was an enigma. Not the usual type of revolutionist that springs from the intelligentsia, but rough, husky, taciturn, with a talent for trickery and cynical wit acquired through his early association with the 'kintos' (vagabond street hawkers of Georgia), he easily outwitted the obtuse agents of the Czar. With the same weapons he later outwitted the most brilliant leaders of the Soviet State.

FAVOURITE STUDY

Stalin is not known ever to have read anything apart from Karl Marx's 'Capital' and the works of Lenin, but his retentive mind enables him to quote Marx and Lenin with deadly effect in intra-party debates. This same memory enables him to pigeonhole mentally, with unfailing precision, all the details relating to persons with whom he may have to deal and all persons grudges and observations necessary for political strategy. He is the author of several interpretive compilations of the Maxian theory, written with ponderous superficiality in precise, simple and dull style.

Many years ago Stalin made two short trips abroad to attend Bolshevik conferences, but he knows no foreign languages and little about the world outside Russia. He did not learn to speak Russian until he entered the Tiflis seminary at 15 and still speaks with a marked Georgian accent. For this reason as well as because of his habitual taciturnity he avoids making public addresses, coming out from behind the scenes only two or three times a year on important occasions. He has no hobbies, amusements or other interests apart from his work, which keeps him occupied from fourteen to sixteen hours a day. He lives with his wife and three children in the town of Gorky outside Moscow, in the same house where Lenin spent his last days. Once a year he goes down to the Crimea for his annual vacation.

Stalin's singleness of purpose and his stoicism where revealed in his youth when, as a prisoner in Tiflis, he submitted with the other cosvicts to a severe beating from the guards for refusing to say who were the leaders of a prison mutiny. While hardened criminals squirmed and whined, he held up his head proudly, unflinchingly. But when his fellow-prisoners asked him to join their revolt against the horrible food served them, he refused. He was not interested in improving prison conditions.

These qualities he has carried over into the Kremlin. Trotsky's concern for greater democracy within the party, Rykov's concern over the oppression of the peasantry, both left Stalin indifferent, unimaginative and completely devoid of nerves, human considerations have not entered into his scheme of things. Cold dogma, rather orthodox interpretation of Marx and ruthless pragmathism combined with an amazing lack of scruple or ethics in his relations with people—these are his formidable weapons. To observe him as he appears at a public demonstration or on the platform of a Soviet meeting is to realize at once why Trotosky and other leading Bolsheviks did not appreciate until it was too late the danger that Stalin would become to them. Unimpressive, modest, silent, he gives no clue to the powers that lie hidden behind the swarthy face and the dull blue eyes illuminated only by an unblinking, suspicious twinkle Trotosky regarded him with contempt and condescension and lived to rue it.

FAMILIAR WITH REVOLUTIONARY

From 1918 to 1922 Stalin was practically a noneatity outside the higher councils of the Communist party. Because of his familiarity with revolutionaries in every part of the country, and because of his determined character, he was made a member of the Committee of Seven which engineered the overthrow of Kerensky and conducted Bolshevist affairs for some time after the coup of November 7, 1917. Lenin considered him a valuable assistant because of his ability to carry out orders. But between Stalin and the other Bolshevist leaders there existed from the first a feeling of aloofness and hostility. They could not penetrate the veil of mystery which hung over this uncouth Asiatic, while he regarded them with suspicion and secret contempt. Their brilliant minds, their culture, their idealistic fervor he viewed as things to be despised, while they felt that Stalin did not fulfil their ideals of what a Soviet leader should be. Believing that he would always play second or third fiddle they paid little attention to him.

Lenin's opinion of Stalin can be found in a letter which Lenin addressed on his death bed in March 1923 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party, in which he broke all "comradely relations" with Stalin and urged the latter's removal as General Secretary of the party. Lenin described Stalin as "too coarse" unfit for the role of a Soviet leader. He regarded Stalin's rise to high office as an indication of the spirit of mediocrity which was pervading the Communist ranks. But Lenin could not stop the process. Perhaps he might have been able to do so if he had not been sick and dying. The sceptre passed out of Lenin's hand and the era of idealism in Soviet leadership approacred its end.

It was then that Stalin emerged into limelight. Patient, crafty, iron-willed he had laid his plans carefully during the two years of Lenin's illness. As General Secretary of the Communist party, he used his position to secure an increase in the membership of the Central (Executive) Committee. The original number, nineteen, was composed of the elite of the Bolshevist leadership. At Stalin's request the number was doubled, then increased to seventyone, the new members being, with few exceptions, his appointees. He then proceeded to reorganise the Central Committees of the Communist party in the Ukraine and other Soviet republics. On the pretext of eliminating undesirable and counter revolutionary elements, he ousted all who did not appear amenable to his suggestions. With the party apparatus thus reorganized Stalin could now fill all governmental posts with his own men.

LENIN'S POLICY

When Stalin consolidated his position within the party, he did not overlook other factors He knew that the masses were tired of Bolshevist experimentation in economics. Lenin's New Economic Policy, inaugurated in 1921, permitted private trade again and made life more bearable; bread, butter, meat and other products appeared in the co-operative stores. The masses were beginning to revive. By comparison with what they had endured before, this was paradise. They were content to have things remain in that state, and wanted no more swinging to the Left. But Trotsky was still a power to be reckoned with. He argued that Lenin had meant the New Economic Policy as a temporary measure to tide over a critical period, and that the time had come to go back to militant communism. He thundered forth the principle of Bolshevist strategy—one step back two steps forward. A certain element among communalists in the cities supported Trotsky's Left Wing.

The majority of the party, however, reflecting the mood of the mood of the masses, was unmistakably for a continuation of the moderate policy as embodied in the New Economic Policy. The group led by Rykov ,Bukharin. Tomsky and others, proclaimed itself as the Right Wing. The harmony which was maintained within the party through Lenin's authority and remarkable powers of leadership had begun to disappear during the last year of his illness. With his death in January, 1924 the previous intra party disagreements and quarrels took on a serious form, and the war between Right and Left began in earnest.

A MASTER POLITICIAN.

Stalin now played his cards with the skill of a master politician. A victory for either side would have meant a setback to his plans. Trotsky, the most brilliant Soviet leader and the logical successor to Lenin, was especially to be feared. Occupying a position in which he virtually controlled the party organisation, Stalin announced himself a Centrist and proposed an alliance with the Rights which Rykov and his colleagues accepted. Trotsky's removal from leadersnip was effected in October, 1927, one month before the fiftieth party congress at which Trotsky had hoped to overcome his opponents with his forensic powers.

Then a strange thing happened. Having deposed Trotsky, and while continuing to wage relenless war against the Left Wing movement Stalin proceeded in effect to practise the chief principles of the man he had defeated. Forced collectivization, "militarization" of labour, accelerated tempo of industrialization—the outstanding features of Trotsky's program—these aims formed the basis of Stalin's policy. In 1928 the Five-Year Plan was launched, collectivization of the peasantry began, Lenin's New Economic Policy was reversed and private trade throttled.

When the Right Wing leaders realized their mistake and saw how they had been betrayed they made secret overtures to the Left wing group in a frantic attempt to turn the tables on Stalin. But it was too late. Trotsky was already in exile in the Almata and Stalin's position in the party was practically impregnable. Zinoview Kameney and other followers of Tortsky did not have their leaders stamina. With the exception of Rakovsky and one or two others they all capitulated to Stalin humbly signed retractions and were given minor post in various governmental bureaus.

PARLEY WITH RIGHT AND LEFT.

Some of the negotiations between the groups of the Right and the Left were revealed in a series of documents published in Moscow by the secret presses of the Trotskyists in the latter part of 1928 and the early months of 1929. One of these dated 'Feb. 2, 1929, quoted Bukharin as saying to Kameney; 'The difference between us 'Right Wing' and Stalin, are vastly more serious than all our former differences with you of the Left Wing. Rykov, Tomsky and I are unanimously of this opinion; it would be better to have Zinoviev and Kamenev in the Politburo 'Political Bureau' of the Communist party instead of Stalin.' Bukharin further informed Kamene: "For several weeks now I have not been on speaking terms with Stalin. This man is an unprincipled plotter whose chief aim is to stay in power. He changes his theories whenever he finds it necessary to put an opponent out of the way."

How thoroughly Stalin controlled the machinery of government and police can be seen from the following remark made by Bukharin to Kamenev in another conversation quoted in the document; "No one must know about our meeting. Do not speak to me over the telephone—the wires are tapped. I am constantly followed by an agent of the Ogpu 'Soviet secret police' and an agent is watching you, I want to communicate with you, but not through secretaries or intermediaries. No one except Rykov and Tomsky know what I have said to you."

No less interesting is the fact that these conversations were arranged through the mediation of Sokolnikov, at present Soviet Ambassador in London. Sokolnikov flirted both with Stalin and with the Right Wing though he officially avowed loyalty to Stalin.

The negotiations between Right and Left Wings were in vain. Stalin's answer to the Right Wing was a mailed fist. All who demanded a more moderate policy were labeled "counter-revolutionary" and threatened with the same fate as has been meted out to the Left Wingers. It was, however, not so easy to dispose of the Right Wing, for unlike the Left, it had the silent but unmistakable backing of the masses and of the rank and file Communists. Hastly action might have precipitated trouble. The Right Wing leaders were therefore permitted to retain their places in the higher councils of the party. Rykov, Bukharin and Tomsky remained members of the Politburo, the party cabinet which determines the policies not only of the Communist party but of the Soviet Government as well. Only gradually were they shorn of their power and influence.

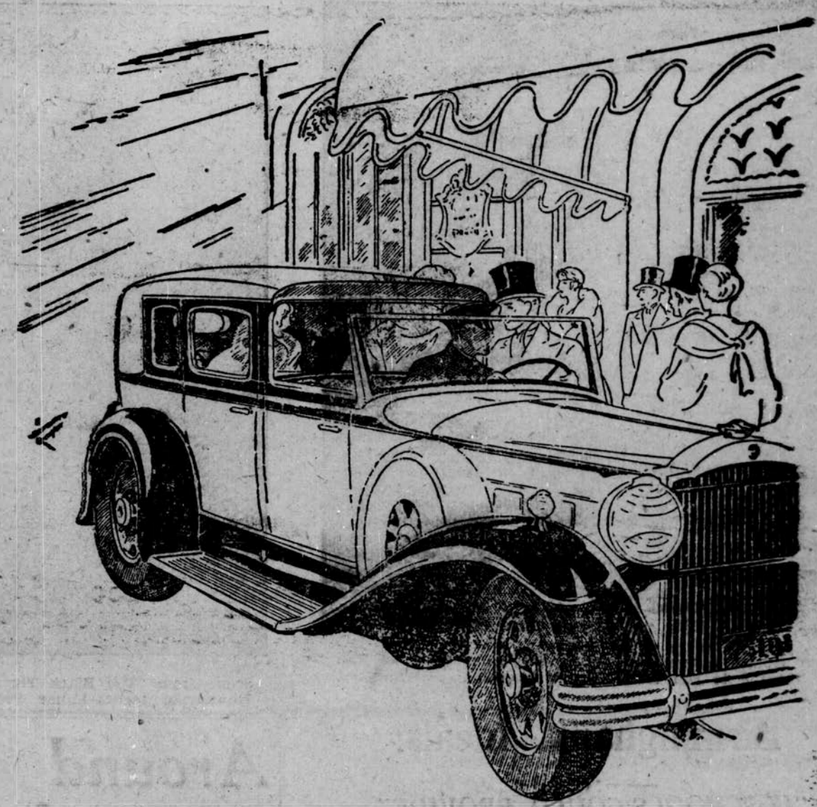
Bukharin, a leading Soviet theoretician was dismissed from the editorship of 'Pravda', the official organ of the Communist party, and later was ousted from the Politburo, though not from the party. Tomsky was compelled to resign as chairman of the Soviet Trade Union, potentially the most powerful organisation in Russia next to the Communist party itself: he was replaced by Kaganovitch, one of Stalin's faithful adherents. After two years of manoeuvring Stalin at last felt confident enough of his own position to deal the final blow by deposing Rykov.

To-day Stalin stands, unchallenged, the supreme dictator of Soviet Russia. He has proved himself the master strategist among Soviet politicians. His rise from comparative obscurity to the highest pinnacle of power is no small achievement when it is remembered that he had to contend always with men who were undoubtedly his intellectual superiors. What Trotsky called the "Thermidor of the Bolshevist revolution" did not come suddenly, when Stalin began his climb to power the most brilliant leaders were still in the Kremlin—Trotsky, Rakovsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev of tne Left Wing, and Rykov, Bukharin, Tomsky of the Right Wing. Any one of these men was superior to Stalin intellectually as well as in revolutionary experience. Had the Right and Left Wing leaders united, Stalin could hardly have been able to beat them. But they lacked political sagacity. While Left and Right argued the question of revolutionary principle, Stalin quietly built up his party machine, and when it was perfected, skillfully pitted the Right Wing against the Left and blazed his own path to victory.

COMPARISON WITH LENIN

Some observers have compared Stalin to Lenin in his ability to alter his policies to suit the exigencies of the situation confronting him. The parallel is not altogether correct. Lenin's power lay in his ability to convince his opponents by the sheer force of logic. Never afraid of arguing thinks out he would not proceed with any major project until he had brought all the Soviet leaders over to his way of thinking. When he was wrong he yielded his point. Stalin's strength, on the other hand, lies in his extraordinary talent for political manoeuvring and his amazing ruthlessness in suppressing opposition. He is always right. In the face of danger to his own position he has performed extraordinary, almost overnight somersaults of policy. But those who may have urged upon him such changes in policy nevertheless have continued to labour under the stigma of counter revolution.

Stalin's reputation rests on a paradox. Historically he may never reap his full reward. If his policies fail he will have to bear the burden of blame. If his policies succeed, the real credit, will go to Trotsky. In the main Stalin's policies have been Trotsky's.—"Current History."



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Blow To Dignity And Self-Respect.

Mr. T. P. Daver writes in "Manchester Guardian."

While efforts are being made here to work out a Constitution for India to place her in a position of equality with other members of the British Empire, Indian Nationals still continue to be treated in the colonies as the parlahs of the Empire, which is exemplified by my recent experiences as hereunder.

Entering into Australia last February purely on a temporary visit, I was examined and cross-examined by the immigration authorities at Brisbane, my port of entry, and had to answer all sorts of unnecessary and annoying questions, including a query whether I had Bolshevik sympathies—as if every Indian at sight was to be taken to be a Bolshevik suspect,—while my fellow-passengers from other parts of the British Empire were passed almost without any questions on their producing their passports. I had to undergo this despite my British passport issued in London and my assurance that I should not care to live permanently in Australia in contravention of the bar against the entry of £10 from both of which all Asiatics, even if I was paid to do so.

Entering into New Zealand, again only as a tourist, I had, besides filling the usual landing-form, to make a declaration on oath to obey the laws of the country—as if this was not understood—and to make a deposit of white British subjects and even American citizens are exempt.

While in New Zealand, I tried on book my passage to South Africa, but was definitely informed by the agents of the shipping company that they had instructions not to book any Indian on their ships. Returning to Sydney, however, I managed to book my passage to South Africa, intending to make a tour through that country to Egypt and thence return home to India. On reaching Capetown, however, I was immediately served by the immigration authorities with a notice under a section of their Immigration Act of 1913, which, I understand, debars Asiatics from landing in any part of the Union of South Africa. Despite strenuous efforts made on my behalf by the agent to the Government of India in South Africa and a Parsi resident of Capetown to obtain for me a temporary permit to land and pass through the country, not only was I refused permission to land but even to transfer from the ship I had arrived in to another sailing the same day for Durban, whence I intended taking another steamer for East Africa, which I had asked for in the alternative. In consequence of this stupid and arrogant attitude of the Cape authorities, I was compelled involuntarily to continue to London in the same ship at considerable inconvenience and expense and the complete messing up of my programme and plans.

I have travelled in various parts of the world, and I can assure you rarely have I known such opposition and disgraceful invidious distinction made against my countrymen as in the colonies and dominions of the British Empire. It is galling humiliation such as I have been through, created by narrow-minded racial prejudice and vulgar snobbery, that engenders and fosters feelings of national bitterness, which, while they exist, make all talk of the wonted "Commonwealth of Free Nations" a hypocritical sham. While no Indian, irrespective of his position in life or education, may even temporarily stay or pass through some of the colonies, not to mention permanent settlement, any riff-raff of the lowest order from these self-same countries may solely by virtue of their being white British subjects take up permanent residence in India and exploit the country at will!

Under these circumstances, is it at all surprising that a large section of my compatriots should be prepared to face all necessary sacrifices in the struggle to shake themselves free of your "Glorious Empire," so that they could, in all fairness and in keeping with their sense of national self-respect and dignity, legislate to retaliate to the full and pay back in their own coin all those countries that think fit to hurl insult and indignity at India?

Scene from "Trapped" featuring Miss Enakchi Rama Rau and Talpade to run from 11th at Majestic. (Paramount Films).

Scene from "The Black Tiger" starring Navinchandra and Chandrika Mehta-Luhar Production to run at Imperial.

Scene from "Dance of Life" featuring Ziloo and Jayraj 11th at Vishnu.

..All communications and photographs meant for publication on this page must reach the Art and Dramatic Critic on Friday.

Miss Vera Anderson, the actress who has bten selected to play opposite Sheikh I. Rasool in the "Black Slave" Paris International Films.

Birmingham Ideals.

:o:

"IF SCHOOLS COULD PROVIDE"

"Decent Entertainment" Outside Curriculum.

Mr. R. P. F. has summarised and reviewed for the readers of the "Spectator" the recent report of the Cinema Enquiry Committee. He reveals the "amateurist" attitude of those who sat in judgment. He emphasises at the same time both educative power and necessity of the films. He says:—

"There was set up in Birmingham a year ago a Cinema Enquiry Committee. It came into being, because a certain section of public opinion was dissatisfied with the prevalent type of film and suspicious of its effects on the young. The object of its investigations was to "persuade the Home Secretary to institute an impartial enquiry," the results of which, it was believed, would lead to "drastic and beneficial changes in the regulations at present governing the exercise of the Censorship." The Committee whose President is Sir Charlet Grant Robertson, the Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University, have now published their report of Investigations. The Report represents the fruition of an excellent idea—just the sort of idea a modern community ought to put into practice. As a document designed to fulfil a purpose it is open to criticism on only two grounds: (There is one rather important sin of omission, to which I shall refer later). Its first, and less important failing is the absence—particularly noticeable in the diagnoses of specific programmes—of any indication that the commercial and artistic conditions governing the exhibition of films are understood by the Committee; its implied disapproval of the Cinema as a whole loses some of its effect because it is clearly based on an amateurish attitude towards the industry. The second defect is structural. The evidence has been sifted, collated, and left to speak for itself; it is a pity, in view of the conflicting trends and varying importance of its various sections, that we were left to draw our own conclusions and to make our own recommendations. As it stands, the Report is inconclusive.

MOST INTERESTING.. REPLIES.

Most of the information on which the Report is based was collected by means of a 'questionnaire' circulated to schools and clubs. By far the most interesting and comprehensive replies come from 1,439 children between the ages of eight and fourteen in Burmingham schools. The answers from various groups of adults and adolescents are scrappier and more self-conscious: on both these counts, less significant. I shall deal in the main with the 1,439 children.

The statistics of attendance are conclusive and important. Seven hundred and eighty of the children go once a week; only thirty never go at all. All through the Report the figures obtained by the Committee bear out the impression that once a week is the rule and twice a week no very startling exception. To the question "Why do you like going?" the children gave three main replies: "For interest," "For amusement," and "To pass the time"; "For excitement" and "For thrills" ran these very close. Forty-four go (so they say) "to learn something," and a good many "to see other countries." One goes "for a peep into Society," one "for beauty" and one—alone in acknowledging a motive which must be common to many—because "it is a change from the street." This section of the evidence is perhaps more interesting than important; children between the ages of eight and fourteen can hardly be expected to analyse with accuracy, or to reveal with honesty, their motives for doing in Rome as the Romans do.

REASSURING GROUND.

With the answers to "What sort of pictures do you like best?" we are on firmer and incidentally more reassuring ground. The 1,439, taken as a whole, plump for "comics": then adventure pictures: then detective pictures. Subdivision of the replies according to age and sex reveals no significant changes in this order of preference, and it is reflected, with minor variations, in the confessions of the adolescents and grown-ups. Nature films are last on all the children's lists. "We do not," wrote a boy (and he spoke for the whole of his sex and much of the other), "like loveing pictures"; "we like any kind but love," is an almost unanimous verdict. The arts of murder and of war, on the other hand, are dangerously popular; some of the children have clearly found their stomachs too weak for the strong meat of thrills.

The answers to "What have you learnt from the pictures?" are impossible to summarize. Here, again, is information which must be accepted as suggestive only. It takes an exception child to gauge fairly the educational effect of so exotic an impact on his mind. In the category of "General Knowledge" only three items figure in more than one or two answers; these are "Ways and customs of other lands," "The best way to dress," and "American slang." On the other hand, in the section headed in the Report "Film Philosophy," a lot of children claim to have learnt "what life really is," while many others have picked up moral values—mostly impeccable—from the Hollywood brand of poetic justice—as, for example, "Not to lie, as you are often found out," "Not to drink." The latter does not yet apply to me," and "To behave yourself or ill will befall you." Under "Impressions with regard to sex" representative answers are, "I have learnt a lot about love," "How to make love" and "How to kiss." There is here an objective and rather incurious note in the children's replies, which, taken in conjunction with their distaste for "loveing pictures," suggests that the most undesirable element in the popular American film makes no very profound or harmful impression on them. This is borne out by the Puritanism underlying their ideas for improving the cinema, exemplified by such comments, as "Do not have rood pictures," and, "Film actresses should be made to dress more decenter."

POWER OF FILMS.

Almost all the replies illustrate the power of the films to command the "suspension of disbelief"—to pass off illusion as reality. It is undoubtedly a pity that children should accept what they see on the films as a true picture of life. But it must not be forgotten that we all had pretty queer ideas about grown-up

(Continued in Col. 6 and 7.)

Around And About The Theatreland.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

The Players.

The Grant Anderson Repertory Co. has left the city after a week's season marked by growing public interest and response. Of the players Mr. Grant Anderson, easily dominated. The work of Messrs. John Burton, Keith Lorraine, Ewart Locke and of Miss Beatrice Varley, Miss Stella Crowe and Miss Lena Anderson justified and fully responded to the demands of the leading personality of the troupe.

The Plays

The variety of the plays staged by them during the week was a notable feature of the season. It opened with the Chicago gangster play, it included comedies and "romantic" plays, a banned play with distinct modernisms and closed with the "classic" programme which brought Tagore Shakespeare and Sheridan on a common stage.

The Stagecraft

The stage craft, lighting and setting, were evidently indicative of the modern trend for simple, massive effects, increasing the intensity of dramatic appeal and the directness of atmosphere by planned economy of materials.

A New Screen

Having terminated its lengthy experiment with a new screen especially susceptible to light effects, the Ufa Handelsgesellschaft is now on the market with a new screen by means of which the loss of lighting power is reduced from 27 or even 60 per cent. to 6-1|2 per cent. Another advantage can be seen in the fact that the screen can be washed and kept clean constantly without any damage to the screen proper.

Talking "Educationals"

According to the New York "Film Daily," the American Ufa will release, during this season, not less than 22 Ufatone-educationals—namely: "Mysteries in an Egg," "Sea Monsters' Den," "The Curiosity Shop," "How the Weather Is Made," "Thunder, Lightning and Rain," "Mites of the Ocean," "Nature's Quick Change Artists," "Traces of Ancient Civilization in Java," "On Skiis in Midsummer," "Under the Tropical Sun of Java," "A Bear-Hunt in the Carpathian Mountains," "The Last Pelicans in Europe," "How Jack and Rover Became Friends," Microscope, the Detective," "Secrets in the Lives of Plants," "Carpathian Gold," "Robbers and Giants Among the Birds," "Love Life Among Plants" "Orchids," "How Plants Change into Animals," "Married Couples on Wings," "Flirting Monkeys and Fighting Cats."

Educationals In Three Languages

Three new Ufatone-Educationals, produced in German, English and French, have just been completed by the Ufa Educational Department. They are "Gold Diggers in Roumania," "Love in Plant Life," and "Feathered Brigands."

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

SHARADHA:—Sharadhas have completed four pictures recently: (1) "The Necklace" with Messrs. Kale, Bose and Nurjehan. (2) "The Wanderer," with Messrs. Jayraj, Atta Mahamad and Miss Zubu (an Arabian Romance). (3) "Woman-Heater," with Messrs. Nandram Bose and Nurjehan and

Miss Amboo in "The Gallant Heart" Agarwal Picture (Poona) to run from 11th at West End.

(a social) and (4) "The Dance of Life" starring Miss Zubu and Messrs. Jayaraj and Atta Mahomed. The last one (that is: "The Dance of Life" will be screened from next Saturday, 11th at the Vishnu. The Sharadhas are engaging fresh staff from the 1st August suitable to work in the Talkies. The Sound-proof Talkie Studio is already under construction. Mr. Dave is having the assistance of expert foreign technicians.

RANJIT TALKIES:—Mr. Chandulal Shah has already commenced the production of a Talkie "Draupadi" with Miss Gohar (senior) in the leading role. Mr. Bhagwandas, the well-known stage songster has already been engaged by Mr. Shah. In the meanwhile the silent picture "The Black Watcher," of Mazumdar's, "The Painted Angel" a historical production of Mr. Nandlal's and "Bombay after Midnight" of Mr. Nanubhai Vakil's will be screened at the West End shortly.

SURYA TALKIES:—Messrs Habibhai and Nanubhai who came to Bombay two weeks back to make necessary arrangements for the production of Talkies at Bangalore, left Bombay. Garbo Sisters, the well-known songstresses and dancers have been already engaged for this purpose. Miss Laxmi, the Karnatak Star, will also work in Talkie comedies. And the names of the Talkies are: "Mad Musician," "Alef-Laila," "Panchali," and "Movie Makers." Reputed South Indian musicians and Songstresses are expected to be engaged. At the same time they will also show a few silent pictures in addition to their international production: Priestess of Passion," which is being produced with about 100 artists from Southern India.

V. R. MEHTA:—Messrs. Mehta will release Agarwala's picture (Poona) "The Gallant Heart," starring Miss Amboo, the famous Maharashtra Star and Mr. Humza at the West End from the 11th. And the pictures "The Dreadful Revenge" of Messrs. Mehta's featuring (Miss Shakuntala, late of K.U. Artists with Mr. Benjamin and "The Charitable Outlaw," Mr. Jiten's production are also awaiting release.

PARAMOUNT FILMS:—Their latest all-Talkie, Singing and Dancing production "The Trapped" featuring Miss Enakshi Ramarao, Mrs. Khote, Arundati and Susheela, with Messrs. Jal Khambatta and Waman Talpade, will be released from next Saturday at the Cinema Majestic. Master Vasant will sing. Miss Enakshi Ramarao will be responsible for some of the dancing work. The other Talkies under production are "Indra Sabha," "Hir-Ranja" and "Gulbakawali," all popular dramas in India.

MEHTA-LUHAR PRODUCTIONS:—Their latest picture the "Black Tiger," featuring Messsrs. Navinchandra, Balabhai and Kumar Bhagvandas aged 7 years, with Miss Lobo and Chandrika, will shortly be released at the Imperial. Messrs. Luhar and Mehta have already left Bombay with their staff to Bijapur and Badami for the production of their latest historical picture "Raunak Mahal," depicting the lives of Kings of the Bahamini Dynasty.

THE IMPERIAL STUDIOS:—The first mythological Talkie production is "Draupadi." Mr. B.P. Mishra, Director, has prepared the script and will direct the picture. Mr. Karani will direct "Gulbakawali" or other mythological subject. Mr. Gidwani, who has finished his silent picture "The Slave" has begun a new Talkie. The picture is a romance. Mr. Mir has well-nigh finished his "Nur Jehan." The grand Durbar scene which was recently taken necessitated the labours of 500 men for the atmosphere of the time. Mr. Reddy's "Wager in Love" will be exhibited at one of the prominent cinemas in Bombay as the picture is now ready for release. "Kamer-el-Zaman," wants but few finishing touches here and there and Mr. Shah G. Agha is steadily working to finish his picture. The Sagar Studio has now begun to produce Talkies and arrangements are now being perfected with that view. Mr. Mishra's "Avenging Angel," will be released this week at the Majestic Cinema and he will direct a mythological Talkie. Mr. Profulla Gosh's first picture "Romantic Prince" at the Sagar Studio will be a sound and dialogue picture.

Indian Music.

PROGRESSIVE STUDIES, ORGANISED EFFORT

And Systematic Growth.

"Sangeeta," A quarterly journal of Hindusthani Music, edited by Srikrishna N. Ratanjankar, Principal, Messrs. College of Hindusthani Music, Lucknow.

The current number of the "Sangeeta," the quarterly journal, from Lucknow, devoted to the study of Hindusthani Music has not only maintained the broad outlook and standards indicated in the first number it has, distinctly, endeavoured to go forward. The importance of the endeavour is likely to remain for some time practically unrecognised. For, the world of Indian art and culture suffers at present, from diffused sentimentality and aimless indefinite zeal. We are still living in a world choked by superlatives. We are still satisfied to play randomly with such terms and phrases as "scientific" and "classic" music. We still look upto "professors" and "masters" of music, not artists. And, as we happen to be quite content with elaborate essays on the dead past and on the art "glories" we refuse to understand intelligently and reconstruct, there need be no scope and no demand for dispassionate examination and systematic study of the art achievement one inherits The "Sangeet" has been one of those intellectual enterprises breaking courageously the traditions of anaemic, superlative righteous complacency.

The articles in the current number of the "Sangeet" are indicative of more than variety. They touch more than one live problem of the present day conditions of music. Syt. Himendralal Roy, B.A. discusses, for example, the "Nature of Hindusthani Rag Melody," Mr. D. N. Majumdar writes about "Songs And Dances of Primitive Society". Syt. D. P. Mukerji's touches rather an unusual subject. He endeavours to understand "Personality and the Problem of Style" in Hindusthani Music. Syt. R. L. Roy's article on "Interval, Form And Expression," the diagrams and notations together with the Hindi adaptations of "Hindustani Sangeet Padhai" are all suggestive of the progressive scholarship that directs the journal. Of the utmost importance to students and exponents of Hindusthani music is unquestionably the article by Pdt. V. N. Bhatkhande which reviews, historically, and as a comparitive study, the leading music systems of the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. This is, of course, the second of the series which began with the first number of the journal. Like the "Journal of the Music Academy," Madras, the "Sangeet" has set the pattern for progressive and fruitful scholarships.

K. H. V.

BIRMINGHAM IDEALS

(Continued from Col. 2)

life between the ages of eight and fourteen, wherever we get them from; we had, after all, only just exploded the Santa Claus myth, so sedulously fostered by our parents. The young film-fan does at least get a stimulating variety of misconceptions thrust at him; an impression stamped on his mind one week is probably expunged or superseded within the fortnight (unlike his grandfather, who, if he was impressionable, brooded for months on end over the strange and lurid cosmos revealed by a chance experience of provincial melodrama). It is reassuring, but hardly surprising, to find that in the replies from adolescents this whole-hearted credulity has given place to a tempered scepticism. Of the direct impressions received from films the most immediately and specifically harmful are without doubt, those connected with crime and violence, the representation of which awakens in most children an instinctive responsiveness. It is significant that the replies dealing with these themes are the most vivid and the most subjective.

EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITIES.

The Report shows the present situation to be unsatisfactory, but—beyond its vague reference to the Censorship—makes no suggestions for its improvement. Two basic facts are clear. Most children ought to go much less often, and all children ought to go under better conditions. In public cinemas the cheap seats are those closest to the screen, and the children's eyes are liable to suffer; the smoke-laden atmosphere cannot be good for their health. One of the ideal solutions is a more enlightened attitude on the part of the parents. The Report, unfortunately, gives no statistics of the proportion of children who go accompanied by, or at any rate, with the knowledge of, the grown-up members of their family. The information would have been very valuable. There can be very few places where a manager would find it commercially possible to show, even once a week, a programme designed exclusively for children. What seems to be needed is some action on the part of the educational authorities. At the moment neither the quantity nor the quality of purely educational films is adequate to ensure the voluntary attendance of children at a cinema show designed purely for instruction. But if schools could provide facilities—outside their curriculum—for the decent entertainment of their pupils, as they provide, in playgrounds, facilities for their bodily recreation, a step would have been taken in the right direction. Meanwhile, there is nothing to be done, but to hope, piously, for better films, and to congratulate the Birmingham Cinema Enquiry Committee on a sound and helpful piece of work. Its ideals, and most of its methods, deserve a wider application in other communities."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

"Depressed Classes' "Social" to meet Pandit Jawaharlal, 9-30 p.m., Jinnah Hall.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. K. O. S. B.'s, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 10.

S.S. "Macedonia" with the English mails of June 25 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 11.

S. S. Kaisar-i-Hind with homeward mails, at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1 p.m. Programme sponsored by Hanseatic Trading Co:—7 p.m. Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry on "The Message of Zoroaster" 9-20 p.m. Master Vasant's light music.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. 'Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Tuesday the 14th inst.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Kenya" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 15th inst. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

NAUJAWAN BHARAT SABHA: An extraordinary meeting of the General Body of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha will be held on Sunday (12th inst.) at 9 P.M. (S.T.) in the premises of the Nawjawan Commercial Co., Girgaum Back Road (opp. Mharbawdi Police Station).

HEALTH OF BOMBAY: During the week ended 4th instant, the total mortality 402 was 44 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 16.1. These figures compare favourably with those for the 27th week of 1930 when the mortality was 516 and death rate 20.7 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-1930 when the average mortality was 483 and death rate 19.4.

U. S. TRADE COMMISSIONER IN BOMBAY.

The office of the American Trade Commissioner has been moved to Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate. The telephone number remains as formerly, 24580.

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION.—A prize of Rs. 50 will be awarded to a Goan Hindu Student who stands within the first fifty, with the highest number of marks, in the last Matriculation Examination. Candidates for the above prize are required to apply, with their total marks and other relevant particulars, to the Secretary, the Goa Hindu Association, Motilal Building, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4, on or before 20th instant.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Gokhale Education Society has constructed a hall on the terrace of the D. G. T. High School Building, Bombay, at a cost of Rs. 6,500. Mr. Keshav Vishnu Gokhale, a leading merchant of Rajapur donated Rs. 2,500 towards the cost of the hall which has been named as "Keshav Vishnu Gokhale Hall."

B. B. & C. I. RY. EMPLOYEES' CO-OP. SUPPLY SOCIETY, LTD.—The annual general meeting will be held on 13th inst. (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. in Kashinath Dhuru Hall, Dadar.

A NEW EVENING DAILY FOR BOMBAY.

Messrs. Mohanlal M. Mehta and V. S. Aivar, have declared themselves before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on 4th July 1931 as Joint Editors Printers and Publishers of a new Evening Daily styled "The National Express". The first publication of the issue is expected to come off on the 15th instant and will be sold at half an anna a copy.

THE FLAG & THE CORPORATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In opposing Mr. Shivdas Champsey's motion regarding the National Flag at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday (6th inst.) Dr. Javle is reported to have said that "the Deccanis are not satisfied with the Flag." This seems to be evidently Dr. Javle's latest invention. So far as I am aware—though I may not claim to be as much informed as Dr Javale is—I do not think there is any section of the Deccanis who are opposed to the National Flag. Dr. Javle could have well opposed the motion, if it was inevitable for him to do so on any other grounds than to bring any communities unnecessarily in the discussion.—Yours, etc.,

"A DECCANI."

Bombay, July 7.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION

P. & O. Bank Cashier Jumps Into Sea

LEDGER CLERK IN CUSTODY

How a Parsi Head Cashier of the P. and O. Bank Ltd., of Bombay, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the sea was narrated at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday. The Manager of the P. and O. Bank branch at Ballard Pier having suspected defalcations, to the extent of Rs. 60,000 called Jehanbux Cursetji Taraporewala, Head Cashier of the Ballard Pier branch, who was recently transferred to the Head Office at Esplanade Road, for an explanation. Jehanbux while going to Ballard Pier jumped into the sea and was rescued by the Harbour Police and removed to the G. T. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment. On further investigations Govindrao Ramrao Navalkar, a Ledger Clerk, was arrested. Navalkar was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala charged with misapropriation of bank's money to the extent of Rs. 60,000 and was remanded to police custody till 22nd instant. Jehanbux will be placed before the Magistrate when he is discharged from the hospital.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A PAN-SHOP KEEPER

Two Men Arrested

The De Lisle Road Police have arrested Amunala and Tera Mirza, two Mahomedan, in connection with the murder of Ibrahim, a pan' shop-keper. Ibrahim, it appeared, had two servants in his pan' shop, viz. Babu and Amunala. It was alleged, Ibrahim used to carry on the betting business through his servants, which they did not like. Babu, one of the servants left the service of Ibrahim recently and Ibrahim suspected that Babu left his service on the instigation of Amunala. Ibrahim therefore was assaulting Amunala on Tuesday evening when one Tera Mirza intervened. Ibrahim then, it is alleged, began to assault Tera also Amunala and Tera Mirza then both assaulted Ibrahim and are alleged to have stabbed him at several places. He died subsequently. The police have arrested Amunala and Tera Mirza.

Mr. Madanjit In Bombay

Mr. V. Madanjit of Burma arrived in Bombay from Madras, on Wednesday.

TEA STALLS ON G. I. P.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some time ago a letter appeared in your valuable paper from a correspondent regarding the activities and interference of the Indian Tea Cess Committee, with the tea stalls on the G. I. P. Railway by forcing the vendors to use a particular uniform, and insisting on the stall-keepers to use a particular brand of tea cups, etc. I have since noticed a welcome change with the tea stalls in so far as I find, some very decent crockry again in use at some of the important tea stalls. Your correspondent has really done a great service to the travelling public and the stall contractors, by insisting on the removal of certain restrictions imposed simply to humour the whims of an outside agency like the Tea Cess Committee, by giving them a very wide latitude, to meddle with the tea stall business. A remnant of these special privileges is still visible. A number of higher class free passes have been issued to servants of the I. T. C. C. whose only business now remains to move all over the line in luxurious higher classes, and visit tea stalls ostensibly for the purpose of collecting information about the quantity of tea consumed. If this is the only business left to them, issue of so many higher class free passes on the line is hardly justified in these days of retrenchment when it is proposed to increase the fares, and to reduce the number of employees. If the I. T. C. C. are to be shown special favours and concessions, why not show the same to all business concerns to push on their articles such as the Indian cigars, cigarettes, Indian confectionary, matches, etc. Surely the railway adminstration, however anxious to promote the interest of Indian business concerns, is not in a position to extend free concessions and facilities to all and sundry in these days of financial stringency and retrenchment.—Yours, etc.,

B. RAO.

OXFORD BEATS CAMBRIDGE BY 8 WICKETS.

LONDON, July 8.

In the Inter-Varsity Cricket Match between Oxford and Cambridge, which commenced on Monday, at Lords, Oxford won by 8 wickets.—Reuter.

Pandit Malaviya, who presided over the Rural Uplift Conference held at Poona, is seen leaving the Conference pandal accompanied by Mr. G. K. Deodhar.

RAILWAY BOARD'S COMMUNIQUE.

Conditional Agreement For Conciliation Board

SIMLA, July 7.

The Railway Board have issued the following "communique":-

Messrs. Russell and Haymen met Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, and other representatives of the Federation on July 7 for a further discussion on the question of the retrenchment on railways. Mr. Russell communicated the views of the Railway Board on the various points raised by the Federation, which were within the competence of the Railway Board to deal with and promised that a written communication would be addressed to the Federation as quickly as possible on such points as required the orders of the Government of India. He also informed Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that, following a meeting with the Agents of Railways, the Railway Board had decided as under:—

TEMPORARY STAFF.

(1) In respect of staff, other than staff engaged for purely temporary purposes, whose services must necessarily terminate on the completion of the work for workshop employees all railways should suspend with immediate effect discharge of employees except those already under notice of discharge. These orders will remain in force until the end of October next. The position will then be brought under review in consultation with the Agents of Railways and the Federation will be afforded an opportunity of placing their views befor the Railway Board before any further staff is discharged on the State-managed Railways.

WORKSHOPMEN.

(2) With regard to Workshop employees on the State, managed Railways, the Railway Board have also decided that the Agents should suspend further discharges with the exception of those employees who are already under notice of discharge until the end of October next, while with regard to Workshop employees on Company-managed Railways the Board will invite the Agents to adopt a similar course with two exceptions, viz., that the M. and S. M. and S. I. Railways will be free to carry out the arrangements already made for the reduction of about 300 and 800 employees, respectively.

CONCILIATION BOARD.

Finally, and in reply to the request of the Federation that the Railway Board should join them in their application to the Government of India for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation, Mr. Russell informed Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that the Board would be prepared to do so provided that the points in dispute as stated in the application relate to the following issues:

(1) Whether retrenchment on the scale already carried out has been effected by (a) imposing unreasonably long hours of work on the establishment retained or (b) depriving them of a reasonable amount of leave and (2) Whether the concessions granted to the men discharged are adequate or inadequate.

MR. MEHTA'S CONDITIONS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta replied that he was prepared to accept the arrangements proposed provided that the application for a Board of Conciliation, in which the Board were prepared to join them, was amplified to include the following additional points.

(1) Whether the omission of the Railway Board to receive a deputation of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in February last to discuss the proposals and suggestions has not led to the discharge of more men than was necessary.

(2) Whether the methods adopted by the Railway Board and the various railway administrations are the best or whether there are better alternatives, and if so, what?

The Railway Board regretted their inability to join in the application for a Board of Conciliation on the lines suggested and left it to the Federation to submit such an application separately.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta informed the Board that as negotiations between the Federation and the Board had not led to an agreement the Federation would press for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation on the application submitted by them to the Government of India on April 30 last.

BOARD OF CONCILIATION

Terms Of Reference

SIMLA, July 7.

As regards the terms of reference to the Board of Conciliation the Railway Board suggested the following two points, namely (1) whether action already taken has led to hardship in regard to leave or extra hours of work on staff, and (2) whether compensations or concessions given to those retrenched were adequate. On the other hand, the Federation representatives put forward four points as the terms of reference to the Board of Conciliation. They were firstly, whether the action taken in regard to retrenchment was justified and whether there were not other means available which would have obviated the necessity for retrenchment; secondly, whether, if the Board had met the Federation four months ago, the number of those retrenched could not have been less: thirdly, whether the terms of the Railway Board circular of March 3, giving instructions relative to retrenchment were honoured in the spirit; and lastly, the question of retrenching juniors as against seniors, and inferior staff as against superior staff.

"NO ACTUAL DISPUTE."

In regard to the last two points, the Board pointed out that there was actually no dispute, as they were prepared to act up to the spirit of the suggestions made. In this connection, in order to examine certain typical cases, the Board suggested that the Agent of the N. W. Railway could discuss them with the representative of the Federation belonging to that Railway. That was agreed to by the Council of Action, who however insisted that the main point as to justification for retrenchment should be referred to the Board of Conciliation. The Board after a brief retirement, expressed inability to accept this point. Thereupon the Council of Action stated that the necessity for taking a ballot on the question of general strike therefore remained, although their demand for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation had been conceded. The meeting then dispersed. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. S. C. Joshi have proceeded to Bombay.—A. P.

IN AID OF PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE & FOUNDLING HOME

A Gujarati play "Graduate" will be performed by Taru Seva Sadan amateurs on Monday, the 13th inst. at Baliwalla Theatre, Grant Road, from 9-30 to 11-30 p.m. The well-known Gujerati Clarit-Chapin, Hiralal Shah will give his comic imitations. Mr. K. F. Nariman has kindly agreed to preside. Tickets can be had from Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Navsari Chambers, Fort.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL COMMITTEE.—In future the weekly meetings of the Schools Committee of the Municipal Corporation will be held at the Corporation Hall at 5 p.m. (B.T.) every Tuesday instead of on Fridays.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Active And Vigorous Monsoon.

POONA, July 8.

The monsoon has been active in Malabar from the Konkan to Bengal and Assam and in Lower Burma being vigorous on Chittagong, Arakan Coast where widespread heavy rain has fallen. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, east Central India, east Central Provinces, Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar, local in Upper Burma, Bihar and Orissa, west Central Provinces, north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in east United Provinces, Gujerat, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, and southeast Madras.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease from Central Provinces to Bihar and increase in Upper Burma and general rain continue in Lower Burma, Assam and Bengal and along the west coast of Peninsula with scattered falls in Deccan.

Heavy Rainfall Warning: Heavy rain will continue along Arakan and Chittagong coasts and extend in Assam, Pegu and Tenasserim during next thirty-six hours.—A.P.

RAINFALL FOR 24 HOURS.

Following is the rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 8th July, 1931:—

Station.	Rainfall.
Surat	0.10"
Khandwa	0.38"
Jubbulpore	1.20"
Nagpur	0.02"
Raipur	0.28"
Chanda	0.45"
Karwar	2.27"
Poona	0.14"
Mahableshwar	2.74"
Sholapur	0.55"
Belgaum	0.09"
Hyderabad	0.03"
Mangalore	0.20"
Colombo	0.07"

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Following is the Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours, ending 8 a.m. of 8-7-1931:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m.: 29.668 inches (.014 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs.: —.068 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m.: 83.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m.: 79.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs.: 88.8 deg. (2.7 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs.: 78.2 deg. (1.4 above normal).

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 8.

Rainfall during 24 hrs. ending 8 a.m. of date 8-7-31, Colaba Point: 0-12"; Fort 0.44" and J.J. Hospital 0.33".

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point: 17.49"; Fort 19.64" and J.J. Hospital 18.76".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930, Colaba Point: 31.34 inches; Fort 33.12" and J.J. Hospital 30.35".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929, Colaba Point: 34.06" Fort 45.24" and J.J. Hospital 36.28".

"PRAJA MITRA" REPORT CONTRADICTED.

As To Morvi Agitation.

The Director of Information, writes:—

In the issue of the "Hindustan and Praja Mitra" of 4th July was published a report that one Mr. Jatashankar Mankad, an Agent of the Morvi Durbar had interviewed His Excellency Sir Earnest Hotson, the Acting Governor of Bombay, and had requested him to make enquiries through the Bombay C.I.D. as to the agitation against the Ruler of Morvi.

This report is entirely unfounded. His Excellency has not seen Mr. Jatashankar Mankad nor any other representative of the Morvi State. Nor has His Excellency received any communication of any kind from him or from H.H. the Maharaja or from anyone directly or indirectly connected with the State.

KERALITE'S MEETING AT DADAR.

A public meeting of the Bombay Keralites will be held at Dhuru Hall, Dadar to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. when Sjt. K. Kelappan Nair, the President of the Keral a Provincial Congress Committee will address the gathering.

B.P.C.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The 10th Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (12th instant) at 5 p.m. (B.T.) at the Congress House.

TOYO PODAR MILL STRIKE CONTINUES

Vigorous Picketing At Gates.

LEADERS CONFER WITH AUTHORITIES.

The strike in the Toyo Poddar Mill is continuing and the whole of the mill is at a standstill. The leaders of the G. K. U. had further conversations with the mill-management and it is understood that an agreement has been reached on most of the points.

MEETING OF STRIKERS.

There was a meeting of the strikers in the morning when speeches were delivered by the strike leaders about the progress of the negotiations and the significance of the strike to the whole of the Bombay mill-industry. The strikers reiterated their resolve to carry on the strike until all their grievances were redressed.

In the evening the strikers assembled near the mill and went in a procession to the Lalbaug Maidan where a mass meeting of the workers was held under the auspices of the G. K. U. to support the Toyo Poddar Mill-workers in their fight. The Lalbang meeting was a largely attended one and a resolution to the following effect was unanimously passed.

MILL-WORKERS SUPPORT.

"This meeting of the Bombay mill-workers congratulates the Toyo Poddar mill-workers' on their valiant fight against the mill-authorities and assures them of the support of the whole body of the mill-workers in Bombay.

This meeting further declares its resolve to wage a bitter fight against the campaign of wage-cutting started by the Bombay mill owners by presenting them a united front under the leadership of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union."

"CAPITALIST OFFENSIVE"

Messrs. Lalji Pendse, Nerkar, Buva, Lad, Mrs. Dange and others spoke at the meeting. The speakers referred to "the concerted attempts of the capitalists to further exploit the workers as evidenced by the cuts in wages in the Bombay mill industry, retrenchment, short hours on the Railways, etc.

The speakers also referred to the meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Calcutta and condemned the tactics of the Deshpande group who tried to break up the Congress. The meeting terminated with shouts of "long live the Girni Kamgar Union", "Down with Capitalism", "Down with Industrialism", etc.

Throughout the day and night vigorous picketing was maintained at the mill-gates by the volunteers of the G. K. U.

"A" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE GENERAL MEETING.

The "A" Ward Congress Committee general meeting will be held at Kanji Khetsey Wadi Mint Road, on the 19th inst. a 9-30 a.m. "A" Ward members are requested to atend the meeting.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, July 8.

In the Share Market the better feeling in evidence at the close yesterday in Jute shares was not maintained to-day resulting in limited turnover, but as the session progressed, the prices again hardened to some extent. In Coals, the rates remained unchanged in the absence of much business. Teas were neglected. Miscellaneous Section shew no material change. Government Securities disclosed somewhat better undertone.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Three per cent. Paper 61|11 three and a-half per cent. Paper 61|6; four per cent. Loan 1960-70 73|2; four and a-half per cent bonds 1934-94|8; five per cent bonds 1933 99|13; five per cent Loan 1939-44 93|12; five per cent Loan 1945-55 100|6; six per cent. Bonds 1933-36 100; six per cent. U.P. Bonds 1921-41 103|6.

Railways: Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 52|12; Champarmukh Sighat Railway 51; Kalighat Falta Railway 52|12; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway Rebate 51.

Coals: Amalgamated coalfields 7|4; Deoli 6|6; North Damuda 2|12.

Jutes: Anglo-India Ordy. 241|8; Auckland Ordy. 163|8; Budge-Budge Ordy. 298|8; Caledonian Ordy. 440; Clive 18|12; Craig 1|2, Delta Ordy. 347; Gourepore Ordy. 278|8; Hooghly 50|4; Howrah 27|9; Hukumchand Ordy. 18|8; Kamarhatty Ordy. 333; Kanknarrah Ordy. 293|8; Lansdowne Ordy. 109; National 19|8; New Central 360; Northbrook Pref. 106; Presidency 5|4; Reliance 54|12 and Waverley 1|2.

Miscellaneous: Muzafferpore Electric 7|4; U.P. Electric 113; Indian Iron and Steel 2|12; and Mirzapore Zemindary 61.—A P.

PICKETING GOING STRONG.

Educative Propaganda Undertaken.

NO MORE PAID VOLUNTEERS

Liquor and toddy picketing was successfully carried on by Congress volunteers on Wednesday evening. The picketing has now become more regular and is being slowly systematised. The picketing on toddy shops is quite complete and more liquor shops are being added every day to the list of picketed shops. The Picketers' Conference proved to be of great propaganda-value since after than more volunteers are coming to the Ward Offices to be enrolled as Congress pickets.

NOT LIKE FORMER PAID VOLUNTEERS.

The class of volunteers, who are now on picketing duties, is something different from the class from which volunteers were drafted for the last year's picketing. During the campaign, Congress used to spend thousands of rupees every month to keep up liquor picketing in the City as the volunteers doing this duty were lodged and fed at the Congress expense. Congras does not spend any money over the picketing that is going on in the City at present. Pickets are volunteers in the real sense of the term.

LADY VOLUNTEERS.

The contribution of lady pickets to the general campaign is very great. Where ladies picket no disturbance is reported. Mrs. Manoramabai Shinde and her workers in Girgaon Ward, Mrs. Shantabai Vyangasarkar with her batch of volunteers in Dadar, Mrs. Bhavsar in Fort and many other ladies in different Wards are doing admirable work.

Proper inspection has been now proved to be a necessity. Wherever such inspection exists picketing is more effective. In several Wards shops are kept in charge of particular volunteers who shoulder the responsibility among themselves.

EDUCATIVE PROPAGANDA.

District Congress Committees are now intending to have some sort of educative propaganda against liquor especially in areas where poorer classes live. The magic lantern suggestion is seriously thought of in Bhuleshwar Ward.

In Fort, picketing was strong and effective on Wednesday. Some bars selling European liquors are still left out, but efforts are made to cover them also. The work is not so complete in Mandvi Ward although all the toddy shops and good many country-liquor shops are being successfully picketed. In Bhuleshwar, there is better method about the whole work. More volunteers are being enrolled in the Ward. In Girgaon, large-scale preparations are in progress to intensify the campaign.

Propaganda meetngs have been arranged in a number of public places. In Byculla, the picketing lacks briskness as it is scattered over a large area and there is no District Congress Committee functioning in the Ward. Mere supervision from the centre is not enough. In Parel and Dadar, the campaign is slowly spreading itself. It is proposed that the number of volunteers in various Wards should be adjusted by exchange between Wards.

To-day, the picketing will be resumed at 5 p.m.

HIGH COURT

Decree In Favour Of Maharaja

Mr. Justice Wadia of the Bombay High Court passed on Wednesday a decree of Rs. 2,365 plus interest in favour of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the Proprietor of the Mysore Iron Works, who had supplied pig iron to the Great Eastern Engineering Co. Ltd. of Bombay from time to time. The sum of Rs. 2,365, being the value of pig iron supplied, remained unpaid since June 1928, repeated demands having proved of no avail. The sales manager of the Bombay Branch of the Mysore Iron Works was examined. On evidence his Lordship passed the decree as prayed for by the plaintiff.

BAN ON "SAURASHTRA"

Public Meeting In Bombay.

Under the auspices of the Kathiawar Praja Mandal, there will be a public meeting at Bhavatsky Lodge near French Bridge, Chaupatty, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the recent orders of the Western India States Agency prohibiting the acceptance and delivery of the "Saurashtra" by the Government Post Offices and Railways in Kathiawar. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, will preside.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1931.

THE RIGHT TO SECEDE.

Many in India and Britain had accepted, after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the strong probability of the Round Table Conference devising a scheme of Government for India as a Free Federal State, a willing member of the British Commonwealth or League of Free Nations, with as much right to secede from the League as any other member now enjoys; subject, however, during a brief transitional period to certain stipulations or safeguards that might be mutually agreed upon at the Conference between the British and the Indians. When such was the position, the most reasonable in the circumstances, some Conservatives in England took up the old disastrous Lord North pose of stretching things to a snapping point and passed a resolution among themselves—an easy enough thing to do—that the Indian representatives at the R. T. Conference shall not be allowed even to raise the question of their right to independence or to reopen the question of safeguards already accepted by the Conference. And these reckless Tories warned the Premier that unless he gave them an assurance on these two claims of theirs, they would not attend the Conference. So then, there are now two parties whose attendance at the Conference is conditional the Congress and the Conservatives. So far the Premier has not submitted to the Conservative clamour and, in all probability, will not. For with all his shortcomings, Mr. MacDonald can see through Tory bluff, can value Congress aid, would not jeopardise British Labour, and would not wantonly scrap his own Pact.

All this is fairly obvious. But Mahatma Gandhi knows the value of emphasising a point of principle whenever there is a need for so doing. He had no hesitation in stating in a press interview in reply to a question on the subject that the Delhi Pact leaves Congress free to make the demand for independence, or for that matter, "to press for any claim it chooses". Similarly Britain is free to make any claim for any safeguard she chooses. Indeed, such should be the basis for any true lasting Treaty. Yet if both sides are reasonable in adjusting their claims and counterclaims, an honourable settlement may emerge, in alliance advantageous to both sides and quite compatible with the right of each side to secede from the alliance or to ask for a revision of the settlement. All this should be perfectly clear to those who can understand that freedom is not freedom if it be at somebody else's sufferance and that the quality of good-will, like that of mercy, cannot be strained. The "Spectator" states a simple truth when it remarks that "Britain has no right to dictate to India" and that India would accept the position of "a Free State within the British Commonwealth, provided her right to equality of status is made clear once and for all." There are some who argue that by accepting the principle of Federation the Congress has forfeited the right to demand complete independence. This is a glaring fallacy, for there is nothing incompatible between independence and a particular form of internal Government of India, whether that form be federal or unitary. But so long as the Congress can get the substance of independence, with even the safeguards being devised in the interests of India herself, it need not press, now at the Round Table Conference, the claim of formal independence in the sense of secession from the Emprie. These are not mere academic questions. They are fundamental questions which derive an added significance from the recent thoughtless attitude of the Conservatives.

Those who still think that the Delhi Pact binds the Congress down to British connection will do well to refresh their memory with regard to the relevant clause in the Pact. That clause runs as follows: "As regards constitutional questions, the scope of future discussion is stated, with the assent of His Majesty's Government, to be with the object of considering further the scheme for the constitutional government of India discussed at the Round Table Conference. Of the scheme there outlined, Federation is an essential part, so also are Indian responsibility, and reservations or safeguards in the interests of India, for such matters as, for instance, Defence, external affairs, the position of minorities, the financial credit of India and the discharge of obligations." It may be noted that while these parts of the R. T. C. scheme are stated to be essential, there is nothing in the above to say that British connection is an essential part and nothing to prevent the Congress from urging the right to independence if it should deem it necessary to do so. To sum up: India wishes to be, and has the right to be, completely independent, quite as independent as any other country in the world is or can be. Consistent with such independence, she would at any time be within or without any existing League of Nations, if such inclusion or exclusion would further her interests and the interests of world peace. Just at present she would demand through the Congress at the R. T. Conference the substance of independence. If she gets it, she would not mind being a member of the British Commonwealth. If she does not get that substance of independence now, she remains free to seek complete independence without the British connection.

DAWN OF SANITY.

After prolonged discussions with the Council of Action of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, the Railway Board has had the belated wisdom of appreciating the main contention of the employees that reckless methods of retrenchment must stop and that the establishment of a Board of Conciliation was imperative. Faced with a determined attitude on the part of the men and unable evidently to justify the methods along which retrenchment was proceeding, the Railway Board at last agreed, as the communique issued by it on Wednesday, states, that all railways should suspend with immediate effect discharge of employees "except those already under notice of discharge." The suspension does not operate in the case of the temporary staff "whose services must necessarily terminate on the completion of the work" on which they were employed. The employees will have no quarrel over this arrangement, but they have every reason to be dissatisfied with the obstinate attitude of the Board regarding the matters of detail which should be entrusted for investigation to a machinery of conciliation. The Board does at last accept that the creation of such a machinery is necessary. But it refuses to agree with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that it should join the Federation in making a joint application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation, which the Federation maintains must cover a much wider field than Mr. Russell and his colleagues would like it to investigate. On behalf of the Federation, Mr. Mehta rightly emphasizes that one of the essential points of reference to the Board of Conciliation must be—"Whether the methods adopted by the Railway Board and the various railway administrations are the best or whether there are better alternatives, and, if so, what." It is not easy to comprehend what led the Railway Board to refuse to join hands with the Federation in asking an independent third party to make such an investigation. If the Railway Board continues to adopt this attitude and put obstacles in the way of having wider terms of reference for the conciliation machinery which the Federation intends to press for, having already applied for it to the Government of India on April 30, the whole problem will remain in its present unsatisfactory state, the only relief to the workers being that retrenchment is suspended—until October next.

WANTED EQUITABLE TREATMENT

The Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay has finished its work. A Poona Associated Press message says that the members signed the report agreeing on all items except on the method of cuts on salaries. The Committee's recommendations, if accepted by the Government, will secure a saving of 50 lakhs, but as regards the cuts in salaries there are four different proposals to be sent up to Government. The majority of the Committee is reported to have agreed to exempt all salaries of Rs. 40 and below from any cut. This is far too low a basis of exemption. What is urgently necessary is equitable treatment in this vital matter of cuts. The principle must be rigidly observed that retrenchment in salaries must be proportionate to the capacity of those asked to bear the financial loss in these hard times and it is difficult to see how even men serving on Rs. 100 a month can, without being subjected to acute hardship, endure a cut, however small, in their meagre emoluments. The line of exemption deserves to be put at least at Rs. 100. The proposal on which seven members of the Committee are agreed, to secure reduction in the number of Ministers from three to two and of Executive Councillors from four to two is eminently reasonable. But if genuine retrenchment in salaries is to be secured, the impetus must come from the very top. As we have urged before, the Governor and his Cabinet must be ready to announce a voluntary and handsome cut in their salaries. So far we have seen no sign of such voluntary self-denying ordinance which will be an example to lower grades in the 'Covenanted' hierarchy.

OUTRAGEOUS

The Ranpur Post Office has received orders from the Postmaster General, Bombay, to refuse to accept copies of "Saurashtra", the weekly journal edited by Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, for transmission and other Post Offices are, it is rumoured, under orders not to deliver the paper in the Western India States Agency. The imposition of this ban, which is an outrageous encroachment on the liberty of the Press is, it is understood, exercised under cover of Section 12 of the Indian Postal Act. But it can never have been the intention of the legislature to make the section aplicable to a circulation of newspapers. To put obstacles in the free circulation of newspapers under the authority of this section is to make gross misuse of it and we hope the Press and the public will enter an emphatic protest against this executive high-handedness.

Trifles

It transpires that the stranger in European clothes, who created a scene in Calcutta High Court is a mad man. Evidently he mistook his asylum!

* * * *

Mr. MacDonald says that an agreement in principle had been reached between France and America on President Hoover's Moratorium. But, as usual, there is the bother over Safeguards!

* * * *

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, who spoke strongly against Safeguards during the course of an address on Indian Nationalism before a Paris audience, was subsequently ordered to remain in bed for three or four days. It is purely medical advice and no political importance is attached to the order!

* * * *

A communique from Western India Liberal Association invites: "Liberal Associations and Leagues in the country" to send their delegates to the grand Liberal rally at the C.J. Hall. Is the Country League an auxiliary of the Liberal Party?

* * * *

Speaking at Sheffield, Lord Irwin said: "British representatives should convince India that we, no less than the greatest Indian patriot, desired to lead her forward to self-government." There is a real Irwin touch about the sentiment. Was it not Sjt. Pheroze Sethna who referred to the ex-Viceroy in the Council of State as "Mahatma Irwin"?

* * * *

But Sir Samuel Hoare refuses to run the R.T.C. race on Irwin terms. He wants to handicap Indian entries with extra weight on plea of British Safeguards. Even Mahatmaji will have to scratch his entry if the rules of the political Turf are violated. It should be a race on Gandhi-Irwin terms.

* * * *

Pedagogues often figure in politics. Shirras and Stapleton have immortalised themselves by their circulars and bans during the Civil Disobedience Movement. Now, news comes from Gauhati that the Principal of the Cotton College has demanded securities ranging from fifty to hundred rupees from students, who participated in the Satyagraha Movement. I fail to understand why under the Delhi Pact, the Principal should not be bound over to keep the Truce!

* * * *

But mysterious are the ways of the bureaucracy. Is it not in Chittagong that the District Magistrate promulgated a curfew order restraining the movement of "Bhadralog"? The application of the Security Section against students is only the next logical step.

* * * *

It is time that the present incumbents of the Treasury Bench in every province were ordered to undergo a fresh course in public finance. In almost every province, the budget estimates have gone wrong. In Bombay the deficit has nearly doubled and in Madras it has sored to nearly thousand per cent! Is not Bernard Shaw right when he suggested brain test for Ministers?

* * * *

There are minorities and minorities. New light is thrown on official solicitude for minorities. The Indian Sandhurst Committee is a divided House and officialdom does not want dissenting minutes to appear along with the report. Was it not Lord Irwin that advised the majority community to give a blank cheque to Muslims? Why should not the minority on the Sandhurst Committee be treated the same way?

* * * *

This is not all. Muslim communalists threaten to walk out of the R. T. C. if Muslim Nationalists are invited to it. Yet, these loud-speakers parade as champions of minority rights. The fact that Separatist cannot tolerate Muslim Nationalists shows that the latter are considered a majority and are singled out for majority treatment!

WHERE MONEY CAN BE FOUND FOR MEDICAL RELIEF.

—:o:—

SUGGESTIONS FOR RETRENCHING SUPERFLUOUS POSTS

(BY Dr. G. V. DESHMUKH.)

It is a tragedy that the Bombay Government should now think of closing 200 beds and seriously curtail medical relief, which will mean so much misery to human beings in Bombay. The public of Bombay contributed nineteen lakhs for the sacred cause of human relief, out of which Government took nearly 10 lakhs to provide three hundred beds and now two hundred out of these are to be closed because Government has not the funds to maintain them. Therefore pass the begging bowl! And ask the public to contribute in the name of humanity and charity!

The Government is in financial difficulties; but the public is not flush with money. The dry official mind can with a snap close the door on humanity but the public has a right to know if all official extravagance has been done away with before this inhuman step is decided on. I think that if official extravagance is curtailed there will be more than enough money to carry on the medical relief.

EXPENSIVE SUPERINTENDENTS.

Let us take the J. J. Hospital group. In one compound there are three institutions. Is it necessary to have a Superintendent for each of these institutions? Each Superintendent gets his pay of the grade and above that he gets an allowance of Rs. 300 and over. It is immaterial whether this allowance is paid out of Hospital budget or College budget. The point is, in bad times why should they get any allowance at all? If they receive their pay, which is not inconsiderable, being from Rs. 1,500 to 2,000, in return they must give some service. The pay is not a present—they must render the service for medical relief and medical education. If the allowance is for medical education and medical relief, it is in sharp contrast with the lot of many medical men in the independent profession, equally qualified, perhaps better, who are giving their services for half the allowance which these gentlemen with fat pay get. It is well-known that the allowance of these independent men is to be cut down to Rs. 50 per month, or to nothing. One would like to know whether any reduction in the allowance of these well-paid Superintendents is intended at all. The 'just thing' to do would be to wipe out the allowance altogether and thus save nearly twenty-thousand rupees which could be utilised for the medical relief.

UNNECESSARY SECRETARY.

If the allowance of these multiple Superintendents is not for medical education or medical relief but for superintending, why are three of them wanted? But it seems they could not be doing it properly; otherwise the appointment of a lay Secretary, with 1,200 rupees a month and other amenities of life would not have been necessary in these hard up times. Only four months ago, when the authorities must have been fully aware of financial distress, such a Secretary was appointed. Is it a comment on the management of J. J. Hospital by Senior Medical Officers who belonged to the I.M.S., Service from times as long as one can remember? Is the pay of this Secretary to be found by cutting down the diets of patients, closing the beds for medical relief, or reducing the allowances of men of independent medical profession from Rs. 150 to 50 only or nothing? This post of Secretary is absolutely redundant and a saving of Rs. 14,000 a year can be effected and diverted for medical relief.

OEDEMA OF STAFFS.

Besides these Superintendents and Secretary, on whom alone a saving of Rs. 33,000 a year can be effected, we have a staff of 4 R.M.O.s, 8 Bombay Medical Service men, 5 Subordinate Medical Service Men, costing nearly Rs. 65,000 per year; and two of these R.M.O.s who are highly paid have no registrable qualification of the G.M.C. Register. In an educational institution this is a scandalous state of affairs. Every educational institution is meant for the training of young graduates. There are many M.D.s and M.S.s of the Bombay University who are only too glad to serve in an educational institution on 125 to 150 rupees per month. What is the advantage of turning an educational institution into a dumping ground for all kinds of services I.M.S. and B.M.S. and S.M.S. when the purpose of the institution that of medical relief and education, could be better served by local graduates, more cheaply and efficiently? I am sure more than half of this amount of Rs. 65,000 could be saved and diverted for the sacred cause of medical relief. But all this plethora is not sufficient. We have 44 men, of Superior Establishments"—whatever that may mean—costing about Rs. 45,000 a year. In these bad times a reduction of 25 per cent in these Superior Establishments is not going to lead to any catastrophe and will make a saving of Rs. 10,000 per year for medical relief.

WASTE ON OLD AND CLOSING NEW BUILDINGS.

The J. J. Hospital building is old and costs about Rs. 27,000 per year in repairs. The beds in the old buillings are to be continued but the beds in the more modern, newer buildings are to be closed. Whereas the cost of repairs on old buildings comes to about 4 per cent the cost on new buildings for repairs is only 1/2 per cent. In the interest of economy would it not be better to close the beds in the old buildings and keep going the beds in the new, modern, sanitary buildings? Surely the trustees of the old institutions will not object to this arrangement, if there is any hitch about it. It is better that more money should be utilised on human beings in distress than on brick and mortar. This will give a saving of Rs. 23,000 out of Rs. 27,000 to be spent on human relief.

It is high time that an institution which serves the cause of medical relief and medical education should employ local graduates M.B.B.S. and M.S. and M.D., on temporary services extending perhaps to 3 or 5 years, instead of being made a dumping ground of all kinds of Services. The result of this on general economy will be a saving of nearly Rs. 20,000 to 25,000 a year on leave, housing, and travelling expenses. No mean economy in these days when on this amount a dozen beds could be utilised for medical relief.

LOCAL ECONOMY.

I have discussed what amount could be saved by effecting proper retrenchment on the J. J. Hospital group alone. The figures when put together are instructive.

Rs. 19,000 on Superintendents.
„ 14,000 on Lay Secretary.
„ 35,000 on R.M.O.s, B.M.S. S.M.S.
„ 10,000 on Superior Establishments.
„ 23,000 on Repairs.
„ 27,000 on Leave travelling expenses etc.

„ 1,28,000 (Total) (One lakh twenty-eight thousand only!)

SURGEON-GENERAL.

As against medical relief I should say that even the post and office of the Surgeon-General, provided from a reserved subjects, is redundant, and costs us about 40,000 rupees a year. From the medical relief point of view it is useless. As a colleague of mine in the Municipal Corporation said "The Surgeon-General does not do any Surgery". From the administrative side, after the reforms we have a Minister helped by an I.C.S. Secretary and a B.C.S. under-Secretary. If the Minister must have some help in medical matters he could get it by the appointment of some person who will not cost us half as much, or from the senior medical officer.

If the Bombay Government is in such financial difficulty, so that it cannot keep the pledge—that was given to the public, its first and foremost duty is to find funds to fulfil that pledge besides the sum mentioned above. The Medical Relief is a transferred subject and yet Government pays Rs. 11,000 to the Secretary of State per year. What for? Let the members of the Council enquire!

SUPPORTING THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

There can be no worse crisis than a financial crisis. In times of crisis every Government has a right to abolish leave, commutation of pensions and employ other such ways which will reduce its financial difficulty. The Bombay Government is paying

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Perverse.

The reasons that the Bangalore Magistrate has given for forbidding the display of the National Flag in the city are as perverse as his order. His reasons are that hoisting the flag in a public place "is likely to lead to disturbance of public peace and contempt of lawfully constituted authority" and, secondly, that "such an exhibition of the Congress Flag may be construed by the mass of people as derogatory to the sovereignty of the Maharaja of Mysore and to the Mysore National Flag". The first reason is silly, as for ten years past the National Flag has been respected by the bulk of the people in the city and the State and the country as a whole.

An Indian Prince's Duty.

The second reason is more nonsensical. For in the first place, as we have pointed out before, the National Flag is the symbol of Indian nationhood and India's determination to be free. It is not the badge of a revolt against the Maharajah of Mysore. And for this reason we feel that the Maharaja himself will respect the Flag, as he is proud, as he should be, of being an Indian and anxious that his country should be free. Finally, one would like to know why if the Union Jack of Britain is not objected to as being derogatory to the sovereignty of the Maharaja, the Tri-colour of India alone should be objected to. We trust the Maharaja or his Dewan will avert a crisis in his State by getting the Bangalore Magistrate to withdraw his order before it is too late.

Right Way To Retrench.

The public will hear with relief the news that as a result of the conference with the leaders of the Railwaymen's Federation the Railway Board has agreed to suspend all retrenchment except that affecting the temporary staff until the 31st October. None doubts the need for drastic retrenchment in almost all departments of the State, especially in the Military Department. Indeed, it is the public that has always impressed upon the Government that need. But the right thing has got to be done in the right way and not in a reckless manner, as if to say: "You asked for retrenchment. Here oyu are, take that and that." Retrenchment in the shape of reduction of salaries and abolishing non-essential posts may well begin at the top, where bloated unconscionable salaries can well be drastically cut and where there are many superfluous posts of assistants and deputies that may well be abolished. Much economy can also be effected by a far more rapid process of Indianisation. It is time India had, as a rule, Indian Viceroys and Governors and Indian officers in every Department.

Hopeful Outlook.

The German Government has made the official announcement that no demand has come from France officially that Germany should formally renounce the Customs union with Austria or that she should pledge herself not to build more pocket battleships. This declaration should go a long way in appeasing popular discontent in Germany against the French attitude in delaying as long as possible the acceptance of the Hoover proposals. But France has at last seen the wisdom of coming into line with the other Creditor Powers. She has accepted in principle the American plan of one year's postponement of all inter-Governmental debts and reparations. This is a hopeful sign and if the conference of signatories to the Young Plan which Frauce proposes to summon immediately does meet and decide matters at issue with the sole object of struggling against the present European economic depression both Germany and France are sure to benefit.

Widening The Breach.

The manner in which Saturday's Papal Encyclical was given publicity by the Vatican has naturally given great offence in Fascist circles. It is rumoured that an American prelate was entrusted with an advance copy and a Paris news agency gave it to the French Press, copies being available for distribution next day before the Encyclical was published in Italy. There is no doubt that the quarrel between the Vatican and the Fascist Government wil develop acutely unless both sides realise the urgency in the public interest of striving earnestly for a rapproachement. It is remarkable that the sharpest differences of opinion have arisen between the Catholic university students and Fascist youth. There were incidents in the palace of the University of Rome and at the seat of the Catholic University. The Papal coat of arms at the latter place was hit with a stone and Catholic students had their badges torn off. This has fanned the flames of agitation considerably.

Vile Anti-Indian Propaganda In Burma.

—:o:—

DEPUTATION WAITS ON VICEROY

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 4.

The Burma Indian deputation, consisting of Messrs. S. N. Haji, R. C. Aiyangar and Dr. R. D. Dugal, which waited on the Viceroy at Simla on the 1st July left Simla after discussing the situation in Burma with all the members of the Executive Council and passed through Delhi to-day. Mr. Haji and his friends are now proceeding to Bombay where they will acquaint Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the Working Committee with all the developments connected with the anti-Indian feeling in Burma and obtain advice as to the best way of cementing relations between Burma and India. They have issued a long statement to the Press tracing the history of the anti-Indian agitation in Burma and suggesting remedial measures.

THE STATEMENT.

In the course of the statement they refer, firstly, to various anti-Indian measures brought forward in the Burma Legislative Council, secondly, the attitude of a certain section of the Press in Burma stirring up feelings against the Indians and lastly the Anti-Indian outrages that were witnessed during the last few months.

As regards anti-Indian Legislation the deputationists mention the expulsion of non-Burman Offenders Act introduced by the Burman Government arousing a storm of protests from the Indian community as well as evoking severe opposition at all stages of the Bill by the Burma European Communities' representatives in the Council. Telling extracts from the speeches of Sir O De Glenville and Sir Adam Ritchie representing the Burma European point of view against the bill as well as from the speeches of prominent Indian members are quoted and it is pointed out that the Bill was, however, passed in the teeth of unanimous opposition; and the measure is on the Statute Book in the face even of a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly in February, 1926, demanding its repeal.

The Burma tax on Sea Passengers' Bill is next mentioned and the opposition to it again by both the European and the Indian community is explained in extenso and though the Bill was passed by the Legislative Council it did not fortunately receive the assent of the Governor-General.

UNJUSTIFIED SLUR.

A more recent instance of an attempt to cast an unjustified slur on the Indians was provided, say the deputationists, by introduction of the Burma Criminal Law amendment bill this year. The statement of objects and reasons referred to the existence of the Bengal Revolutionary party in Burma and stated that it had been considered necessary to move the Governor-General for the promulgation of an ordinance to enable the Government to deal urgently with the worst of revolutionaries and that it was desirable that this Ordinance should be replaced by Legislation on the lines of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1925 which had been found necessary in Bengal. The naming of Bengal alone as the revolutionaries who were to be dealt with by the Bill, when as the Home Member himself stated in his speech that it was directed against terrorists whether they were Englishmen, Irishmen, Welshman, Scotsman, Indians or Burmans, meant creation of an unnecessary prejudice against the Bengal is in Burma. This Bill though rejected twice by the Legislative Council was finally certified by the Governor.

INDIANS' DISABILITIES.

Proceeding the statement catalogues the disabilities of Indians in Burma in following terms:—

Apart from the Legislative enactments various other disabilities have been imposed on Indians in every walk of life. Apart from the Imperial services mostly recruited from England all public services are reserved for persons domiciled in Burma and possessing knowledge of the Burmese language. The same principle governs admission to educational institutions with the result that students who were born and brought up in Burma and whose parents have been resident there for periods varying from 20 to 40 years have been refused admission into educational institutions. No one can be enrolled as a pleader in Burma unless he has first of all a knowledge of the Burmese language and has a domicile in Burma. Advocates of High courts of other Indian Provinces are debarred from practising even in Courts subordinate to the High court of Rangoon though the right to practice in such courts has been conferred by the Indian Bar Councils Act, thus defying the Government of India itself. The very basis of all these discriminatory devices is most objectionable and is "ultra vires." We know of no other Indian province which has been allowed to make such unjust and unfair discrimination against the people of other Provinces.

WHAT IS "DOMICILE"?

While the disabilities named above are most unjust in themselves, the injustice is all the more enhanced on account of the persistent refusal of the local Government to define the word "Domicile" so as to make the position of the non-Burmans residing in the Province quite clear. The Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce has on more occasions than one urged upon the Government to define the word "Domicile" but Government have always maintained that whether a person is domiciled or not will be decided in each particular case by the Departments concerned. The position taken up by Government in this respect was defined by the Hon'ble Home Member in the course of the discussion on the Burma Expulsion of Offenders Bill in the Legislative Council on the 10th March 1925 when he observed that the question of domicile must in each case be considered with regard to the facts of that particular case and that it was impossible to lay down a comprehensive definition.

This preserve attitude of the Government has resulted in perpetration of grave injustice to the Indians in several cases as it has been the definite policy of the Government to keep Indians out as far as possible.

IN THE PRESS.

Adverting to the attitude of a certain section of the Press it is remarked that it has become a fashion with certain Journals to create the impression among the Burmans that the Indians are the only people exploiting Burma and that actions, intentions and attitude of Indians are being distorted in all matters. The deputationists suggest that such vile propaganda should not have been permitted for months like this and should have been checked in time.

The anti-Telugu riots of May last year are next referred to and the fact is brought out that though according to the Executive Committee's report over a hundred Indians were killed and about 700 wounded, not a single prosecution was instituted against the assailants even though the attacks were made in broad daylight and in the presence of a large crowd and the Police looking on.

The statement proceeds to refer to the present outrages and says that they have nothing whatsoever to do with the Burma rebellion which is still going on although it is true that anti-Indian outrages have also occurred in areas affected by the rebellion.

DISASTROUS RESULTS.

The results of these outrages observe the deputationists have been simply disastrous to the Indian residents in Burma. Several Indians have been murdered, a large number have been wounded, their hayricks and huts have been burnt down and their properties looted. Most of the Indians have been forced to leave their lands with valuable crops of tobacco, chillies and melons and their other valuable belonging to the mercy of the marauders and to flee to Rangoon for their very lives. They were also forced to sell their cattle, etc., at whatever price they could get and in several cases goats have been sold for as little as eight annas and cows at Rs. 5/ per head. We have personally heard harassing and heart-rending accounts of the terrible plight of these unfortunate refugees from their own mouths. A very large number of these people have left for India and as these emigrants have no doubt conveyed to the people in India the news of their ill-treatment and sad plight which forced them to leave Burma, it has effectively retarded the normal immigration into Burma at this time of the year of Agricultural labour absolutely necessary for cultivation. As a result about 1/3rd to 1/2 of the agricultural lands will remain uncultivated in several districts in Lower Burma causing heavy losses to all concerned.

SUGGESTIVE REMEDIES.

Some of the agriculturists, who were forced to leave their fields, have taken refuge in Rangoon either because they had no means to return to their native places or because they hoped for the restoration of normal conditions in the districts. Even now there are about a thousand Indians housed in a building which the Local Government has placed at the disposal of the Burma Indian Association, which is looking after and feeding these refugees out of funds collected by voluntary contributions from Indians in Burma.

The statement winds up with the following five suggestive remedies to meet the situation which the deputationists propose to concentrate in the course of their campaign against anti-Indian feeling:—

(1) Reassurance of the Indians regarding the protection of their life and property.

(2) Anti-Indian press propaganda must cease.

(3) Officials should be made to realise their respective duties and responsibilities in the matter of the protection of Indian life and property as also in the language used in public utterances.

(4) Land revenue should be remitted on lands which remain uncultivated.

(5) Restoration of banking facilities to the Chettiyar community as in normal times.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

CONGRESS LEADERS IN BOMBAY.

(1) Pandit Jawaharlal exchanging notes with Congress President. (2) Mahatma Gandhi in his characteristic pose. (3) Two Muslim stalwarts: Dr. Ansari & Dr. Syed Mahmud (Congress Secy.). (4) Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya. (5) Lahore Muslim Leader: Dr. Alam. (6) Mrs. Naidu with Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta. (7) Sardar Sardul Singh, Leader of the Sikhs.

HINDI-SPEAKING RESIDENTS' CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committees of the various Hindi-speaking Associations in Bombay, it was unanimously resolved:—

That the first session of the Bombay Hindi-speaking residents' Conference to take place with fullest co-operation of all the Hindi-speaking residents (dates and place to be decided by the Working Committee of the Reception Committee consisting of 30 members with Sjts. Umashanker Dixit and Mukund Malaviya as President and Vice-President respectively. Sjt. B. Nigam as General Secretary and Sjts. Ramdeo Singh and Balkaran Singh to act as Joint Secretaries).

POONA WAR ON FOREIGN CLOTH

Vigorous Picketing Results In Closing Of Shops

RED LETTER SENSATION AND OFFER OF REWARD

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 7.

Few days ago Messrs. Gujar, Desai and Bondale were arrested at Kolhapur in connection with the alleged revolutionary plot and on the 1st instant house searches were made in Poona.

The work of investigation has been entreated to Sub-Inspector Bhosle and party. Yesterday Red letters were seen pasted on the Electric Posts in Bhudhwar Chowk asking the Sub-Inspector to stop arrests. A reward of Rs. 500 has been offered to the person who would trace out the writer of the letter.

These letters have created sensation in the city. It is believed that Police have taken away a few copies of this letter to the Police Station.

SUCCESSFUL PICKETING.

Mr. Mandre had re-opened his shop on the 4th instant. No sooner the volunteers learnt about it, they picketed the shop again, the result was that he had to close down the shop. The owner of Seth Babulal shop could make no business on account of the vigorous picketing of his shop the work is inspected by the leaders. In the meanwhile, it is learnt that some merchants intend to send their protest to the Maharashtra Congress Committee.

Mr. Khadiwala Vaidya asked Mr. Harolikar whether, the Muslim shops will be picketed. Sjt. Harolikar gave a prompt reply that the shops of all those who refuse to sign the Congress conditions, will be picketed. No sooner Babulal Seth closed the shop, Messrs. Harolikar, Alambe, Kale and Girinarayen picketed the Muslim shop. At the beginning the owner of the shop did not allow the picketers to sit on the shop plank but after some time good spirit prevailed. Police were also seen on the spot. When the owners saw the strength of the picketing, one by one, all the shops were closed down.

The picketing of foreign cloth shops was carried out yesterday at Bohri Gali. Yasodabai Bhat and Phulambriker picketed a Muslim shop. The picketing was peaceful.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

An informal meeting of the Deccan Sabha was held yesterday evening in the Sabha Hall to discuss the proposal of Mr. Mohamed Ali Dost Mohamed, Chairman, School Board Poona City Municipality in bringing about an understanding between Hindus and Muslims. Mr. Chinmulgund presided and Messrs. Vaze, Patwardhan, Jathav, Md. Ali Dost Md. and Prof. Joag, Prof. Abhyankar and others attended.

Much interest was taken by those present in the discussion. The following resolution was unanimously passed. The resolution reads as follows:—

"That the Liberal Federation strongly urges men of influence with the two sections of Muslim community to exert themselves with a view to arrive at a settlement among themselves in order to facilitate Hindu-Muslim understanding before the 2nd R. T. C. meets and would earnestly invite the attention of all concerned to the proposal made by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad as a basis for settlement."

SELECTIONS FROM PESHWA'S DAFTER

18th And 19th Volume By G. S. Sardesai.

The Director of Information, writes:—

Mr. G. S. Sardesai has brought out the 18th and 19th volumes of selections from the Peshawas' Daftar. The first of the new volumes under the title of 'Private life of Shahu and the Peshwas' (price Rs. 1-4-0) contains an interesting collection of papers on matters ranging from birth, thread and marriage ceremonies to games, amusements, pilgrimages and the obsequies of Raja Shahu. The papers on the last subject are mostly in Peshwa Balajirao's own hand.

The other volume styled "Peshwa Madhavrao at cross purposes with his uncle Raghunathrao" (price Rs. 1-7-0) gives a connected story of the domestic dissensions in the Peshwa family, the open conflict between uncle and nephew and the appearance of the pretender Sadashivrao Bhau. A large number of the letters have become known for the first time, and are indispensable to the serious student of Maratha history.

DISTINGUISHED PERSIAN JOURNALIST IN BOMBAY.

Bearer Of Shah's Message To Parsis

Mr. Shaif Azad, a distinguished Persian journalist and editor of "Irane Nau" which is being published in Berlin with the object of promoting Perso-German trade relations is in Bombay after his tour in India. The representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" had the following interesting conversation with him on the object of his tour:—

Q.—What is the object of your visit to Bombay?

A.—As an independent journalist, my main object is to study Indian Life with special reference to the Parsis so as to be able to be of some service to my mother country.

Q.—How long have you been in India?

A.—About 4 weeks.

Q.—What is your opinion about India in comparison with Europe, where you have resided for about 12 years?

A.—I was impressed with the smart appearance of Karachi and Bombay and admire organisations carrying on business and municipal administrations; but I was not much impressed with the ideals and ideas of the people.

JOURNALISM IN PERSIA.

Q.—How long have you been in journalistic line?

A.—For 10 years.

Q.—What is the present state of Journalism in Persia?

Mr. Shaif Azad, a distinguished Persian Journalist who is in Bombay.

A.—Formerly, Journalism in Persia was in a very backward condition; but of late it has considerably improved and has become a powerful means of influencing the public mind towards betterment of the country.

"IRAN-E-NAU"

Q.—Did you publish any papers in Germany?

A.—Yes, in 1920, I published "Azad-e-Shark" (Freedom of the East) on political subjects; but afterwards I changed its policy and made it a commercial and social organ. I was much impressed in Europe by the patriotism which the nations were working for their countries. So, I started "Iran-e-Nau"—the object of the journal was to serve my country's interests and help in her regeneration and restore ancient Persian culture. My other object was to establish close contact with the Parsis of India, who are speaking a part of the ancient Persian Nation. We in Persia believe that they can render us valuable help in our work of uplifting Iran. Parsis have preserved to a great extent old traditions of Persia, and have that old Iranian culture and Iranian religion, which mark them out from the great mass of Indians.

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNALIST.

Q.—Have you been commissioned by any one to visit this country and communicate with the Parsis?

A.—As I said before, I am an independent journalist, and I have not been deputed by any one particularly. I came here independently as a journalist to gather first hand information of Indian social conditions in the interests of my country. I consider it my duty as a journalist to work in the best interests of my Motherland. I may mention, that before I came here, I had an interview with the ministers and many notables of my country and they were all pleased and unanimously approved of my idea of visiting India for these objects.

Q.—What is the condition of the Zoroastrians in Persia?

A.—Before the Pahlavi Regime, their condition was not satisfactory and they were backward in every respect; but now they are coming forward. There is a good deal of scope for the improvement of their economic, social and other conditions, and I consider it a duty of the flourishing Parsis of India to help them to improve their condition and status. With a little help and guidance from their more advanced brothers of India, there is every possibility of their asserting themselves in the regenerated Iran. What they need most is education and guidance on proper lines, and the Parsis who have done so much and spent so much money in India for the uplift of their and other communities should not hesitate to give moral and material help to a very important section of their community who has remained in their Motherland for centuries under most difficult cicumstances. In my oponion, those who advise the Parsis against this are their enemies.

NO COMMUNALISM.

Q.—Is there any communal feeling in Persia?

A.—In comparing the condition with the past, I am glad to say there is no communal problem in modern Persia. Moslems, Zoroastrians, Jews, Christians, Armenians, Chaldeans are dressed alike, and are considered as Iranians. I may draw your attention to the Passport Regulations of my country that there is no heading like "Religion" in the Passport to be filled up also in any State documents. This change of feeling is not very old but is very complete, and has brought about perfect unity in the country.

Q.—What do you think of the political future of Persia?

A.—It is not possible to give correct prognostication about the political future of any country in the world; but considering all the circumstances, there is every hope that the present political condition is likely to remain stable, as all administrative laws &c., are laid down by the Parliament, which is a representative body elected by the people; and departments of the State are organised on Western lines.

GOOD RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN.

Q.—Is Persia still affected by Western political influence?

A.—At present Persia is independent, and very friendly with all the neighbours and all European nations—especially with the British, from whom she is receiving very valuable help and relations are very cordial.

Q.—What are the measures of safety in Persia?

A.—Military, Road Guards and the Police have been very well organised on European lines. There is perfect safety in the country and I believe there is no probability of foreign invasion, as Persia does not covet any foreign land and does not wish to interfere with other nations.

MORE ADVANCED IN AVIATION.

Q.—What are the means of communications?

A.—There are thousands of miles of good motor road and some 300 miles of railway has been built. Besides, there is an aerial service from Teheran to all important towns. The service is efficiently managed by the Junkers Company. I am proud to say that in comparison with India, Persia is more advanced in this respect and there was not a single mishap during the last two years since the service is in vogue. The Government is devoting its close attention to the development of rapid mechanical transport.

SHAH'S MESSAGE TO PARSIS.

Q.—Is there any message for the Parsis from your King?

A.—I had the honour to be presented to H. I. M. before my departure, and the Shah graciously commanded me to convey very sincere greetings to the Zoroastrians of India, and expressed His hope that distinguished Parsi visitors would visit their ancient Motherland. At present Parsi visitors came here to see the ancient ruins and to study the present greatness which should be the object of every Parsi visiting the country. H. I. M. the Shah wished me to inform the Parsis that His Government would be very much pleased if the Parsis turned their attention to Persia and gave their share by way of moral support for the regeneration of Iran, and if they ever thought of embarking on commercial or industrial interprise, H. I. M. would be very pleased to give them every facilities. In my opinion, for this purpose, direct contact with the Persian authorities is very desirable and could be easily established.

Security Proceedings Against Railway Union Worker

JALGAON, July 6.
(By Mail.)

Proceedings have been started by the Jalgaon police against Mr. N. K. Vaidya, the Secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, Chaligaon Branch, under Section 108 Cr. P. C., to show cause why he should not be ordered to furnish security for good behaviour. He was arrested by the police after he had delivered a lecture at Jalgoan some time back. The case is being tried by the District Magistrate, East Khandesh, and further hearing has been posted for 13th July.—A. P.

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

Sick And Sorry World On The Way To Recovery

—:o:—

GRAVE DANGERS OF A BREAKDOWN IN THE GOLD STANDARD

Cotton A Profitable Purchase On Declines

—:o:—

Bombay, July 5.

The halo around the head of President Hoover scintillated slightly less brilliantly last week, although the anticipation of better news from Paris at the week-end brought cotton prices in New York back to the level of the previous Saturday, state Messrs. Langley and Co.:—

There has been more of a reactionary feeling about markets. A sick and sorry world was told that it was on the way to recovery. A change in mental outlook was necessary and was, in fact, achieved, but after the first enthusiasm markets felt a little "in the air." Recovery was, as we suggested last week, potential rather than actual, and with shorts covered, markets the world over looked around for new buyers—buyers who were consumers They were not so abundantly apparent because they, in their turn, were looking for something more concrete than a theoretical increase in the world's purchasing power, and that is not so easy to find. Progress must inevitably be slow and the more reactionary feeling in no way disturbs confidence in the theory that, whatever may be the immediate course of prices, the first step towards recovery has been taken. The road may be long, but what of that, if its ultimate direction be right.

ACREAGE REPORT.

There is an acreage figure due for publication on Wednesday next the 8th instant. Private pointers indicate a reduction of about 11 per cent. No crop estimate is being issued but again private reports range from 12,170,000 bales to 13,465,000. We are however against the parochial outlook in cotton. Supply, to our mind means little or nothing except from the point of view of a jobbing operation. The real issue must be kept broad for, in reality, it is world-wide, and we cannot visualise sustained and appreciable improvement in the price level of any one commodity unless there is a general world recovery. The immensity of the problem is, we think, well stated in the extract which we give below from a letter just received from our Liverpool Agents. The letter, of course, was written before President Hoover cast his pebble into the pond.

"Everywhere the agriculturist, although reduced to a state of abject poverty, is unable to sell his produce profitably and we feel that few people realise the inevitable future should nothing constructive develop. In our opinion should be present deflation continue and the price of commodities be forced still lower, then it is assured that many countries dependent on the price they receive for their produce to meet the interest on foreign loans, will be forced to default. Should this default be on a sufficiently large scale, then there would be grave danger of a breakdown in the gold standard, in which case we submit that an investor would find himself in a much better position if he was the possessor of a commodity of barter value such as cotton than if he possessed either gilt-edged securities, the dividend on which can only be paid by the proceeds from productive industry, or the paper promise to pay him quantities of a metal which had lost its value. The alternative, very briefly, is Central Bank co-operation, the encouragement of foreign loans and the reintroduction into circulation of the vast quantities of sterilised gold and credit. Should this take place, then a considerable rise in the general commodity level would be witnessed."

PURCHASES PROFITABLE.

The argument, in effect, is the same as that which we advanced in our report of the 18th May when we put forward a plea for simplicity in viewing the problem and affirmed that recovery would begin only with the linking of commodity surpluses with money surpluses. The first essential is the re-establishment of confidence and the first step in that direction has been taken. We do not look for miracles and further more feel that for the time being there is a reactionary tendency about markets but on declines we think cotton is likely to be a profitable purchase.

Quotation Of Local Mill Cloth.

Bombay, July 8.

KHADI.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Textile	Per lb.	0	8	3
Century	,,	0	7	9
Karimbhoy	,,	0	7	6
Moon	,,	0	8	0
E. D.	,,	0	7	9

		Rs.	A.	P.
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34-40")				
Century 91-1|2-92-1|2	,,	0	11	3
Century 6404-8705	,,	0	12	0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0	11	6
Pehlad	,,	0	11	3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0	11	3
Maneckji (Patanagar)		0	0	0
		0	10	9
Daud Sahib	,,			
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) NO. 5202, 5303.				
Rechal	,,	0	12	0
Moon	,,	0	12	0
Devid	,,	0	12	0
Phoenix	,,	0	12	0
Apollo	,,	0	0	0
Hindustan	,,	0	11	9
Crown	,,	0	12	0
LONG CLOTH X Quality.				
Apollo	,,	0	11	3
Century	,,	0	11	9
Devid	,,	0	11	3
Jam	,,	0	11	6
Maher	,,	0	11	3
Spring	,,	0	11	9
Jecob	,,	0	11	3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In.				
Textile (Hand)	,,	0	10	9
Spring (Merchant	,,	0	10	9
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	10	9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	11	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	10	6
Sakuntla	,,	0	10	9
Pehlad (Siwala)	,,	0	10	6
Devid	,,	0	10	6
Atlas	,,	0	10	3
Maher	,,	0	10	9
Jubili	,,	0	10	0
Sundri	,,	0	10	9
SALITA.				
Tata	,,	0	10	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	10	6
DHOOTIES 7, 8 and 9 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	,,	0	12	0
Textile (Bicycle)	,,	0	11	9
Century	,,	0	12	0
Jecob	,,	0	11	6
Mun Mill	,,	0	12	0
Devid	,,	0	11	3
Barsi	,,	0	11	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	,,	0	11	6
Textile (Bicycle)	,,	0	11	6
Century	,,	0	11	6
Jecob	,,	0	11	6
Mun Mill	,,	0	11	6
Devid	,,	0	11	3
1386 Tata	,,	0	11	0
GIN COLOURED.				
B 1515 Ratilal Per Piece		9	0	0
A 1515 Tulsidas	,,	8	8	0
779 (Balance	,,	10	0	0
4141 (Balance)	,,	10	0	0
MBW Century	,,	10	0	0
EWB Maneckji	,,	9	4	0
LEPAD Big Size.				
Spring	Per lb.		10	9
Textile	,,	0	11	0
Century	,,	0	10	9
Moon	,,	0	10	9
Devid	,,	0	10	9
Apollo	,,	0	10	9
MARKIN JAPAN (Indian quality).				
42042	Per Piece	8	8	0
3850	,,	9	6	0
3838	,,	6	12	0
438	,,	7	7	0
4438	,,	8	0	0
2142	,,	0	0	0
4488	,,	7	12	0
BLACK CHECK:				
5800 Sholapur	,,	7	0	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:				
Kanta	Per lb.	0	14	0
Victoria	,,	0	13	0
Pehlad	,,	0	14	3
City	,,	0	14	6
Framji	,,	0	13	6

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 8.

Following a decline of 16 points in New York futures our market opened at Rs. 199/- for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 197/12 on selling by tired bulls. However, at the decline there was some covering and prices ruled steady at Rs. 198/-. As the Bureau report is due to-night there is limited business.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 5 points but acutal opening was 6 points lower.

Our market ruled quiet but steady and closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	184/4
Broach A/M.	197/4
Oomra July	170/8
Oomra D/J.	170
Bengal July	144/8
Bengal D/J.	146/8

COTTON TENDERS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 8.

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A.	3,200	16,500
Bengal July	Nil	3,500
Oomra July	Nil	3,200

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 8.

July	140.20	—2.10
Oct.	136.60	—1.60
Jan.	136.30	—1.20

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 8.

100 Bussan & Co. Arvi 177.
100 Bussan & Co. Pandurna 180.
100 Bussan & Co. Shegaon 176 1/2.
107 Bussan & Co. Anjar 183 1/2.
136 Bussan & Co. Vankaner 170.
83 Bussan & Co. Khandwa 177 1/2.
85 Volkart Bros. Vinchhiya 165.
34 Volkart Bros Ujjain 162 1/2.
34 Volkart Bros. Nanded 165.
200 G. G. Kesha & Co. Amod one off to Broach.
200 G. G. Kesha & Co. Banusa 177 1/2.
118 G. G. Kesha & Co. Kalajin 3 off to Broach.
300 Japan T. & Co. Hansi 152.
102 P. Chrystal & Co. Kapadvanj 188.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 8.

Bengal Superfine	150
Bengal Fine	145
Bengal F.G.	140
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	140
Wardha-Hingt Fine	175
Nagpur Savner Fine	175
Yeotmal Fine	175
Arvi Fine	170
Amraoti Fine	170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	170
Mulkapur Fine	165
Khandesh Fine	165
Mu hia Fine	155
Muthia F.G.	150
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	170
Sailu F.G.G.S.	160
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	170
Burhanah Sanavad Fine	165
Indore/Ujjain Fine	170
Broach Fine	185
Broach F.G.	180
Compta Good	215
Jinja	270
Busoga	275

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 8.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	442	322,145
Central India	875	330,962
Barsi and Nagar		165,819
Hyderabad-Gaorani	66	84,355
Berar	143	580,523
Central Provinces	295	368,577
Total Oomras	1,821	1,852,381
Dholera	900	265,404
N.-W. Provinces		90,327
Rajputana	106	50,229
Sind-Punjab	331	118,938
Broach	121	298,451
Coompta & Dharwar	62	80,916
Westerns-Northerns	50	40,133
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		38,654
Persian	22	474
American		125,326
Egyptian & African	1,673	295,325
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		378
Total	5,086	3,256,965

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 8.

1st Sept. to 2nd July

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	369	552,479
Japan & China	3,114	1,568,803
Coast Ports		21,712
Up-country by Rail		196,543
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		72,909
Total	3,483	2,412,452

	Cwts.
Wheat	18,998
Linseed	2,583
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	88
Gingelyseeds	983
Poppyseeds	89
Groundnuts	4,747
Castorseeds	657
Rice	776
Myrabollams	705
Cottonseeds	1,425
Gram	1,253
Joowar	2,512
Barley	345
Bajree	2,112
	Tons.
Coal	2,734

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, July 8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	4	3
Mint Gold 2nd	21	4	6
Silver Ready	44	4	0
Silcer 1st Settlemen.	44	2	0
Silver 2nd	43	12	0

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 8.

B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32.
LONDON—
Bank Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 August.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 September
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 276 3/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 916.
Banks Buying D D 929.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 135
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 71 1/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 86 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-1/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 5/8 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/4 8th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 7th inst.
London/Paris 124.15 7th inst.
London/Belgium 34.85 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.08 7th inst.
London/Italy 92.95 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quieter.
Gold £4.4.10 3/4 6th instant £4.4.10 3/4 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 9/16 6th inst. 13 5/8 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 9/16 6th inst. 13 5/8 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 5/8 6th inst. 29 11/16 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 7/8 p.c. 6th inst. 1 7/8 p.c. 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 1/8 p.c. 6th inst. 2 1/8 p.c. 7th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Call 4 3/4 p.c. 3 Mos 4 1/4 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 8.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 60/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-14.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-14.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82-4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-12.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 70-12.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 69-12
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 69-12.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87/10.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates: 16th July Settlement 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 60-15-0.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-1-0
Tone of Market:—Quiet and Dull.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. India bought to cover sales. Very little business doing.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 8.

3 Months discounts 1 27/32 p.c.
6 Months discounts 2 1/8 p.c.
Bank of England rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Call Money 5 1/4 p.c.
One month 4 1/4 p.c.
Three months 4 1/4 p.c.
Six months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money market—Steady
Imperial Bank of India rate—6 p.c.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 8.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 34/9 Highest Rs. 34/15/6 Closing Rs. 34/13.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 33/9 Highest Rs. 33/13/6 Lowest Rs. 33/8 Closing Rs. 33/11.

BULLETIN No. 5. Juvenol Nagar, 9th July, 1931.

"Nature & Heaven command you, at your peril, to discern worth from unworth in everything." ....(Ruskin) The worth of BABY'S JUVENOL" has long been discerned.

NATIONAL FLAG AND MYSORE STATE

Working Committee To Consider Question

Messrs. K. T. Bhashyam and B. S. Ramaswami Iyengar have submitted the following statement to Mahatma Gandhi regarding National Flag in Bangalore:—

"You are aware that in the Mysore State we are carrying on Congress activities for fifteen years in strict accordance with the injunctions of the Indian National Congress. Ever since you suggested at Bezwada the inclusion of a white band in the Congress flag and made the National flag what it is, we have been hoisting it in all public places and on all occasions of Congress activities. The National Flag is being hoisted over houses, shops, vehicles etc., and Congress processions are always attended and preceded by National flag. These things have been going on for a long time.

A LAND-MARK

"When we were at Karachi we were inspired by the flag staff there to put up a similar one in Bangalore. It was a tall majestic pole sixty feet high made of cast iron and held in position by two sets of guy wires which we erected in a spacious tank bed near the Railway Station, centrally situated and popularly known as the "Gandhi Sagar." The cost of it was subscribed by the City Congress Committee, the District Congress Committee, the Youth League and the Labour Union. Hundreds of Labourers worked at it and put it up in time to enable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to hoist the National flag on it for the first time on 2-6-1931, when he was in Bangalore for a day. Panditji will remember the huge concourse of people that morning and the wild enthusiasm which prevailed on the occasion. It was a landmark in the history of the Congress work in the State.

AN EYE-SORE

"More and more people have begun to hoist the flag on their houses. Congress volunteers are leading processions every day hawking Khaddar, picketing foreign cloth shops and distributing Hindi literature, National Song Books, etc. The inspiration gained at meetings under the imposing flag-staff is visible in the intensity of Congress activities in the City. This was apparently an eye-sore to the authorities in charge of law and order.

"On Sunday the 28th June 1931 Mr. K. Bashayam of Madras hoisted the flag on it and the same evening there was a huge gathering of the people to hear him.

On Monday night between 12 and 1 four policemen attempted to pull down a national flag from a shop in Cottonpet. Three eye-witnesses speak to it. On the inmates of the shop waking up and remonstrating the police went away leaving the dislodged flag half pulled out and slanting. The same night some persons were heard jumping from the Congress House upstairs and running away, as the President hearing footsteps got up and put on the light. The Flag, however, had not been tampered with. The Flag on the top of Mr. K. T. Bhashyam's house was cut from the rope and carried away. The imposing flag-staff in the Gandhi Sagar was found hacked to pieces, the guywires cut with pliers, the pole bent and broken into parts and the entire place desecreated. The marks of heeled boots were visible all over the ground and following the traces of the guy-wires we found that a portion of the top pole and wires were thrown into the mire and marah of the tank about five hundred yards away.

FLAG RE-HOISTED

"You will remember the desecration was on Monday night and we came to know of it on Tuesday morning. We felt so unhappy that many of the workers refused to take food until the flag-staff was re-erected and the National flag was hoisted. A huge public meeting was held at once and the thousands of people that collected offered to put up the Flag. Workers from Railways and Hills gathered; merchants supplied the necessary things; the public subscribed the money; and a new flag-staff, 85 feet high, taller and more beautiful and imposing than the original, was at once erected on solid foundations. On Wednesday night the National Flag was duly hoisted with due honour and ceremony and it was after that we broke our fast.

POLICE ORDER

"It was arranged that the following Sunday i.e., 5-7-31, should be observed as the flag day when the National Flag was to be hoisted on the new flag-staff and the people to hoist flags on their houses and shops, hawk khaddar, etc. The police would not allow us to do so.

"On Thursday itself we were sent for by the D. S. P. He told us plainly that the new flag-staff must be removed by us at once or that he will get it removed by the polcie since the Government had decided that it should not be there owing to its being offensive to some people. We repudiated the charge that it was offensive to any one at all and refused to remove it. We also informed him that the forcible removal of the staff would lead to disastrous tension of public feeling and hence positive danger to public peace. He said he could well take care of it. It was evident that the existence of the flag-staff was all along hurtful to the police. Let us also assure that in Bangalore, as also in the State in general, there is no people or section of people who are offended at the flag.

"INSULT TO STATE"!

"We were, however, anxious to avoid the danger to the staff and to the peace of the public and hurried up to the Dewan's place. He was not there. We ran up to the District Magistrate's house. He told us that the flag was an insult to the rule of His Highness and the honour of the Mysore Flag and should not be hoisted. We argued that it was being hoisted for over ten years now and there was no objection so far that it is being hoisted all over India where the Union Jack is still the flag of the rulers. He would not hear.

"We were in a fix. If we persisted in hoisting the flag there was sure to be considerable commotion and thousands of people would have been injured or jailed. If we gave up hoisting the flag it would mean a great dishonour to the flag, to the Congress, and to the Country and all Congress work in the State would cease altogether. We therefore decided to place the matter before you and act strictly in accordance with your advice. We wired to you. You found it difficult to guide us from a distance. So we have come and placed all the particulars before you.

WANTED GUIDANCE

"In conclusion we only wish to add that the public feeling all over the state is so intense that they resent our act in withholding even for a short time the re-hoisting of the National Flag. Thousands of people are ready to face the issue and suffer to maintain the honour of the National Flag. As responsible workers we felt it our duty to consult you and abide by your decision.

The District Magistrate undertook not to interfere with the Flag-Staff so long as we did not hoist the flag on it. He also stated that we should not hoist the national flag in any public place. We agreed pending your decision. Herewith is the order of the District Magistrate prohibiting not only the hoisting but even the exhibition of the national flag in any public place. It is a very wide and comprehensive order and strikes at the very root of the honour and self-respect of the flag and those who work under it. It is an insult to us and to the Indian National Congress; and we feel strongly that the order should be disobeyed. We are prepared to do so and so are thousands like us. We request you to give us such advice as will enable us to vindicate the honour of the flag and to main it intact in Mysore. We humbly suggest that it be made an All-India question is possible; and appeal to you to take up the cause or allow us to fight out the issue ourselves. May we request you to treat this matter as rather urgent and give us the benefit of your guidance and advice."

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WHERE MONEY CAN BE FOUND FOR MEDICAL RELIEF.

(Continued from page 6).

one lakh and twenty-six thousand to the High Commissioner for leave and sterling pay Is it necessary to pay this amount at the present time? Is the leave and sterling pay more important than Medical Relief and pledged word?"

So the retrenchment figures are:—

Rs. 20,000 which could be saved on Surgeon-General's office.
" 11,000 given to the Secretary of State.
" 1,26,000 paid to High Commissioner for leave and sterling pay.

" 1,57,000

To this add Rs. 1,28,000 which could be saved by local economy in the J. J. Hospital group. Thus we have Rs. 2,85,000 with which Medical Relief can be carried on and suffering humanity relieved. It is far better to have medical beds full and a few office chairs vacant than otherwise.

SATYAGRAHA IN MORVI

Volunteers Allegations

(From a Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR July 8.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bhavnagar was held on the 5th inst. in Ganchi Chowk when Syt. Jagjivandas Sanghvi put before the public the whole account of the treatment meted out to him by the Morvi State and his companions and exhorted the youths of Bhavnagar to join the struggle to uphold their prestige. He alleged that some of the volunteers were made to sign a written promise not to return to Morvi by showing forged signature of Fulchandbhai. After knowing that the said signature was forged, the following telegram was despatched to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi and the Police Superintendent:

"Our signatures have been extorted by physical force and by showing forged signature of Fulchandbhai. Terms are unacceptable. Our Satyagraha will continue."

After sending this telegram all the volunteers who were released returned back to Morvi to continue their work as before.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 7-7-31	8838000	8613000
Receipts Yesterday 7-7-31	4000	2000
Exports to date 7-7-31	6697000	6702000
Stock at Ports 3-7-31	2991000	1623000
Stock Interior Towns 3-7-31	878000	643000
Stock Liverpool 3-7-31	1026000	837000
Visible Supply 3-7-31	5680000	3246000
Quantity in Sight 3-7-31	13032000	13852000
Quantity out of Sight 3-7-31	10420000	12337000

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Extensive Life Reading „ 2-4-0

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—:o:—

Only Free India Can Be Prosperous

The following is an address delivered by Sjt. A. Kaleswara Rao, while opening the Andhra Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition, held at Guntur:—

The thriving of industries is the chief index of the material prosperity of a country, as agriculture has to depend largely upon the mercy of monsoons and is not so remunerate as industries. Before the advent of British rule, India had built up her great civilisation and prosperity upon the solid foundations of agriculture and industries, trade and commerce, village communities and village self-government. Her proverbial wealth attracted the nations of the West, who considered it a fortune to trade with her. She was exporting large quantities of her manufactured goods to Europe Asia and Africa and was drawing much gold and silver from other countries. Her fine cotton clothes silks and woollen shawls were prized very much by the fashionable men and women of Europe. Her mines were yielding metals and precious stones and her ships were crowding her coasts and sailing in oceans. As a great historian writes "during long millenniums while great civilisations flourished and powerful empires were rising and falling in India, China, Egypt and Western Asia, most of Europe was a savage wilderness." But the tide of fortune turned during the last two centuries. In Western Europe powerful and aggressive states were formed and adopted the policy of economic nationalism. The Moghul Empire in India became disintegrated and the Marathas Empire, that endeavoured to succeed it, could not last long. The Manchu Emperors of the Celestial Empire and the Ottoman Sultans of the Turkish Empire became weak and bankrupt. While a trading Company of England took advantage of, and often creating, internecine wars between the Provincial potentates, established its political rule over the whole of India, western nations established their domination and control over the Chinese Emperors and Turkish Sultans and obtained Capitulations, extra territorial rights, special economic and trading privileges and spheres of influence in those empires.

INDUSTRIALISATION OF EUROPE

The western nations soon realised the importance of manufactures and resolved to put a stop to the import of manufactured goods and to prepare them not only for their own use but also for export. The invention of spinning machines, power looms, steam engines, and new metallurgical processes in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth century also helped for a rapid and complete industrialisation of Europe. England by the influx of vast treasure that was seized and carried in ships from India in the days of Clive and Warren Hastings, and by civilising and educating the people of India and of her growing colonial empire to the point of purchasing the fine and fashionable machine-made goods, got the best and earliest advantage of the new industrial revolution and became almost unrivalled during three quarters of the 19th Century, especially in the manufacture of textiles, and of iron and steel goods. It is only from the last quarter of the 19th century—particularly from the time of the achievement of German National Unity, the establishment of the third French Republic and the close of the American Civil War—that the industries of Germany, United States of America, France and other countries developed with startling rapidity and destroyed the comfortable supremacy of English manufactures. By the close of the nineteenth century United States of America won first place and Germany was about to go ahead of England into second place in iron industry, while in cotton industry England's position was considerably shaken. In 1870 Great Britain manufactured 5960 thousands of tons of pig iron, United States of America manufactured 1670 thousands, and Germany 1390 thousands, whereas in 1903 while Britain manufactured 8935 thousands of tons, United States of America manufactured 18009 thousands, and Germany 9860 thousands of tons. The situation is that each of the great industrial nations have been manufacturing much more goods than their nations could possibly consume, and none of the European countries could be a market for the surplus manufactures of the other, and hence markets must be found by hook or crook, by force or fraud in Asia and Africa. Add to this the demand of industrial nations for tropical and subtropical products, raw materials and food stuffs-like rice, wheat, cotton, hemp, jute, rubber, oil, coal, iron, coffee, cocoa, etc., etc.

CAUSES OF MODERN WAR

The surplus capital of these nations also has to be invested in colonies or backward countries in highly profitable enterprises like banking, mining, oil wells, railway construction and plantations. For all these purposes empires, colonies, protectorates, spheres of influence and mandataries must be founded and capitulations must be secured. This is the theory and practice of molern imperialism which is the greatest menace of the world to-day. The building of railways the laying of telegrams and cables, and the construction of steamships are carried on for the commercial and military penetration into the interior parts of Asia and Africa and for the expansion and consolidation of empires and colonies. All the modern wars have been caused either for economic purposes or on account of rivalry between the imperialist nations in exploitation. Gold mines were the cause of British conquest of Transvaal; King Thebaw's concessions to France led to the annexation of Burma by England. Christian England waged war against the heathen China to force Indian opium trade and Christian Missionaries upon China. It has to be remembered that Missionaries play no insignilcant part in fufilling the Imperialist purposes of their National Governments. Bagdad railway concessions to Germany, oil mines of Persia and the purchase of Suez canal by England were the underlying causes of the great world war. The British staesman, Joseph Chamberlain, was very outspoken, when he said "Empire is commerce. India is by far the greatest and most valuable of all the customers we have or ever shall have."

British Empire in India has followed no better policy than Imperialism elsewhere. The flourishing industries of India have been ruthlessly sacrifired for the benefit of the manufacturers of England and India has been reduced to the position of a compulsory market for the industrial products of Great Britain and a supplier of raw materials for England's industries. While England prevented the entry of Indian manufactured goods into its shores by the absolute prohibition of some and by an imposition of an import duty on the rest ranging from 16 per cent to 122 per cent, not only British industrial products were admitted practically free into India but also Indian goods were penalised in India itself by heavy inland duties. To illustrate this fact the following instance may be quoted. In 1815 British goods coming to India in British ships had to pay 2 per cent import duties and those coming in (Non-British) European ships had to pay 5 per cent while cotton manufactures in India were levied an inland duty of 17|1|2 per cent Indian leather goods were levied an inland duty of 17 per cent and Indian sugar of 15 per cent. The historian Wilson has written that "had not such prohibitory duties and decrees existed, the Mills of Paisley and of Manchester would have been stopped in their outset, and could scarcely have been again set in motion, even by the power of steam. They were created by the sacrifice of Indian manufacture. Had India been independent she would have retaliated; would have imposed preventive duties upon British goods and would thus have preserved her own productive industry (from annihilation. This act of Self-defence was not permitted her. She was at the mercy of the stranger." He also said that the foreign manufacturer employed the arm of political injustice to keep down and ultimately strangle a competitor with whom he could not have contended on equal terms.

BRITISH CAPITAL

The mining, shipbuilding and other industries of India also fared the same fate of destruction as Cottage industries. While all the National Governments of the West were fostering the new scientific spirit of the age and employing all their resources for the development of industries based on the new scientific inventions, we had no national government to develop scientific spirit in our country or to apply the results of scientific researches to our industries. Not only British machine-made goods competed with our hand made goods and drove the latter from our markets but also British steamers drove away our ships from our coasts. British capital, banking, insurance and enterprise were encouraged to establish themselves in this country, and several mills and business concerns with foreign capital had under foreign control sprang up in India. Foreign capitalists are exploiting the mineral wealth and holding huge plantations in our country. Among the 85 jute mills started in India there is only one Indian mill. Out of the capital invested in the various jute, textile, paper, glass, match, sugar, pencil, iron, steel and other mills and factories started in India in recent years more than three fourths is British Capital. It has been calculated that British capital employed in India in various fields of business enterprise is one hundred times more than Indian capital. Indian railways are "private enterprises" almost 100 per cent foreign with a guarantee from the Indian Government for a minimum profit. The cost of machinery, the interest the profits and the salaries of the higher staff in all these foreign enterprises go to foreign countries, only the clerical establishment and the cooly are ours. The 18 pence ratio adopted by our Government in the teeth of popular protest is highly injurious to Indian industries and agriculture, the Indian mills working with Indian capital should have been closed but for the movement of boycott of foreign cloth and of British goods. The government and semi-government forces are arrayed against our industrial regeneration. The steamer companies and railways give special concessions to foreign goods but not to Indian goods. The rates of conveyance from Manchester to here are lower than those from Bombay to here. The Imperial Bank encourages European enterprise but not Indian concerns. We all know how the Government servants, railway authorities, missionaries and non-officials depending upon the Government for some favour or other are opposed to us in our endeavour to revive the khaddar industry.

We imported manufactured goods worth 226 crores of rupees in 1926 and exported stuffs worth 241 crores of rupees in the same year. I do not propose to discuss here in detail about the annual drain of wealth that has been going on from India to England ever since British rule has been established over us in the shape of home charges, interest on British capital, profits on British business, Banking commissions, freight and passenger charges of British steamers on India's foreign trade. England in its selfish open door policy has allowed other foreigners also to exploit us to some extent. The annual drain from our country to foreign countries chiefly England is estimated by an eminent economist to be 220 crores of rupees.

POVERTY OF INDIA—A FACT

With no subsidiary occupations to assist, with excessive fragmentation of holdings, with scanty irrigation facilities, with an oppresive Zamindari system, and with a bad land revenue policy of Government, the thrifty and industrious agricultural population of our country have become poorer and poorer under British rule and agricultural indebtedness and the poverty of the masses have increased to such an extent that in the words of Sir Charles Elliot an ex-chief Commissioner of Assam "half the agricultural population do not know from one year's end to another what it is to have a full meal." With the recent sudden fall of prices of agricultural products the misery of the agricultural population has reached its climax. In the words of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald "the poverty of India is not an opinion-it is a fact."

INDUSTRIAL REGENERATION.

Poverty in India is not to-day a resultant of the inequities in the distribution of wealth, but is due to unemployment on a colossal scale. The remedy is simple and straight. It lies in the industrial regeneration of the country. Revival of industries, arts and crafts and the production of wealth in diverse ways give work to millions of men and women, to skilled labourers, and educated young men, to engineers and chemists. Hand spinning and carding will be the best subsidiary occupation to the agriculturists. Other cottage industries will restore the prosperity of the villages which are the mainstay of our country. We cannot shut out steam and electricity altogether from our industrial development. Only we must see that khaddar and other cottage industries which can be easily carried on in village homes are not strangled by the competition from goods made by big mills. We have to give cottage industries special preference and special protection. Again small industries that can be carried on with a capital of few thousands though conducted with power should be favoured as against big industries. Our duty is to complete the boycott of foreign cloth in which we have already achieved some notable success.

SWADESHI SPIRIT.

We have to prefer khaddar to Indian mill cloth because the former is a cottage industry. We should feel ashamed to have a foreign cloth on our bodies or in our homes. We should take a vow that we shall use other Indian articles even at some sacrifice as far as they are available. I appeal particularly to the women of Andhra to saturate homes with Swadeshi spirit. I am glad that an All-India Swadeshi Committee has been formed under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi. Swaeshi emporiums have to be opened in all centres of Andhra districts to sell Swadeshi articles and shandies to advertise them. An absolutely necessary. No doubt, exhaustive directory in Telugu is we have to develop the swadeshi spirit and assist the struggling swadeshi industries and concerns in various ways. But any industrial regeneration and economic progress worth the name is not possible unless we have a National Government to anxiously foster and develop the crafts, arts and industries of our country, and protect them from foreign competition, to nationalise our railways and mines, to shut out foreign ships from our coastal trade, to prevent further influx of foreign capital and enterprise and bring under proper control the existing foreign business concerns, and to put an end to foreign economic domination and exploitation. In a word until India is politically free she cannot become free from her economic bondage. It is therefore the sacred duty of all Indians to join the fight for political freedom and carry it on till Purna Swaraj is obtained in order to save the millions from starvation and misery. It is only Free India that can be prosperous India.

I WILL GIVE YOU THE POWER OF BHIMA
ATHLETE'S say that I give them increased energy, and that by taking me regularly, they can improve their play. This is quite natural for I contain so many valuable strength-giving ingredients that I can build up vitality and renewed vigour in the weakest of people. Find out, by drinking me what it means to be really well. Buy a bottle of me to-day.
NESTLE'S
MALTED MILK
PREPARED IN AMERICA. UNTOUCHED BY HAND

HIGHER INTERNATIONAL STUDY.

Conference Of Institutions

The fourth annual session of the Conference of institutions for the scientific study of international relations, organised by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris, was recently held at Copenhagen at the invitation of the Danish Institute of History and Economics.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Munch, the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, the representatives of four international and of eight national institutions in addition to observers sent by three other countries, took part in the proceedings.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Following the examination of a proposal submitted by Professor Arnold J. Toynbee, of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, it was unanimously decided to set up an organisation which would devote its attention to the detailed study of problems arising in the field of international relations; the several national institutions or national groups of institutions would each year hold a study conference to which they would present a scientific study of a given subject of international interest. At its next meeting, the Executive Committee of the Conference will examine short memoranda submitted by the national groups on "Government and Business" and will determine the definite subject to be studied by the Conference in this field.

Reference should be made to the novelty of the method contemplated for studying problems of international interest; the subject, chosen after due consideration by the various national centres, will be submitted to an international assembly whose duty it will be, would be to collect the principal data required for these studies and to compile them in the form of a synthetic report. The discussions, like the studies themselves, will be conducted on a scientific and non-political basis.

INTERCHANGE OF LECTURERS.

The Conference also examined the question of an interchange of lecturers between the institutions represented, who would speak objectively on international questions of current interest; these interchanges could begin by a series of lectures on the different national view-points in connection with the problem of disarmament.

REORGANISATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN CHINA.

The Chinese Government has appealed to the organ of intellectual co-operation of the League of Nations and, more particularly, to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with a view to obtaining assistance in the reorganisation of the system of public education in China and to facilitating interchanges of professors between intellectual centres in China and those of other countries. This request for collaboration evidences the trust which the directorate of the Chinese Republic places in the success of the methods adopted by the League of Nations and its dependent institutions in the field of intellectual co-operation.

The "Bulletin de la co-operation intellectuelle" (June 1931) which has called our attention to this step on the part of the Chinese Government, also publishes information on the activities pursued by the organ of intellectual co-operation, in particular, on the Conference for the Co-ordination of Higher International Studies now being held in Copenhagen, educational museums and their role in international affairs, meeting of the Committee of Library Experts, etc.

What the People Say

POLICE COMMISSIONER AND DEPORTEES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On June 26 there appeared a report in your paper of a case in which the acquittal of one Anna Vithoba a deportee under Sec. 27 of the Bombay City Police Act was set aside by the High Court on an appeal preferred by the local Government. The headlines to your report stated amongst other things that the Police Commissioner's decision in the matter was final. This contention of the prosecution has been definitely overruled by the Bombay High Court as will be evidenced by the following extract from the judgment of Justice Patkar to which I hope you will give proper publicity in the interest of the public.

"It is urged on behalf of the Crown that once an order is passed by the Commissioner of Police under Sec. 27 of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902, the order being an administrative order is final and that it could not be questioned in a court of law and reliance is placed on the decision in In re Pandurang Shidrao, 12 Bombay L. R. 1029. A similar contention was raised and was not accepted in the case of Emperor v. Balchandra Ranadive, 31, Bombay L. R. 1151 at p.1164 where it was held that public authorities even acting within the defined limits of their powers must not conduct themselves arbitrarily or tyrannically and that in the case of Duke of Bedford vs. Dawson (1875) L. R. 20 Eq. 353 Sir George Jessel M.R., held that the public body are to be the judges subject to this that if they are manifestly abusing their powers, the Court will say that it is not a fair and honest judgment and will not allow it. To the same effect is the decision in Nagar Valab Narsi v. the Municipality of Dhanduka, I.L.R. 12 Bom. 490. The power of the Magistrate to go into the question whether the order of the Commissioner was valid has been recognised by Tyabji, J. In re. Tarabai, 7 Bom. L.R. 161. The order of an executive officer not being an order of the inferior criminal court, cannot be set aside in revision according to the decision in In re. Pandurang Shidrao 12 Bombay L.R. 1029; but when an executive officer makes an order or issues a notification and an attempt is made to enforce th exaction or a penalty against the person committing a breach of such order or notification, it becomes the duty of the judicial authority to consider whether the order is properly made or not. See in the matter of the petition of Surya Naran Dev I.L.R. 6 Cal. 88. The Magistrate was, therefore, right in considering the question whether the order of the Commissioner of Police was justified on the evidence on the record. If the papers and documents, which formed the basis of the order of the Commissioner of Police had been produced, they might have strengthened the case of the Crown. In the absence of these papers and documents we have to consider whether the evidence of the record is sufficient to show that the order passed by the Commissioner under Sec. 27 of the Bombay City Police Act fell within the ambit of the section."

The acquittal of the accused in this case, was set aside because their lordships were not satisfied that the order passed by the Commissioner of Police under Sec. 27 was wanton, arbitrary or unjust, and not because the Commissioner's order was final.—Yours, etc.

P. Y. PHADTARE,
Advocate.

"MARKET AT CHEMBUR"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of the 25th inst. under the heading "Market At Chembur" it has been published that Mr. J. R. Chemburkar proposed a resolution "thanking the Notified Area Committee for having deliberated on the qustion of granting a contract for Rs. 5 per month for a market." I did not move such a resolution in the meeting. The wording of my resolution was as follows: "This meeting of the rate-payers and residents of Chembur tenders its thanks to the Notified Area Committee, Chembur, for arranging for a market without undergoing any sort of expenditure for the same. The Committee in taking action in this mater will redress the long standing grievance of fish and vegetable sellers who have at present to sit on a open place in iscorching sun and during Monsoon under pelting rain. The inconvenience caused to the public will be removed and there will also be supervision on the sale of unwholesome meat and putrid fish."

I would add that the meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. G. E. Jones was unconstitutional & I do not wish to dwell on that point at this stage.—Yours, etc.,

JAGANNATH RAMCHANDRA CHEMBURKAR.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to my letter of 27th ultimo to the Registrar, University of Bombay published in your issue of 30th ultimo I beg to enclose herewith the copy of his reply to my letter which please publish for the information of the Students who want admission.—Yours, etc.

G. B. TRIVEDI.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 27th June 1931, stating that great difficulty has been experienced by some successful candidates at the last Matriculation examination in getting admission into the Arts Colleges, and asking the Syndicate to take steps to ease the situation by modifying the existing restrictions placed on the number of admission to the colleges. As your letter was received after the last Syndicate meeting was over it could not be placed before the Syndicate. It was, however, placed before the Vice-Chancellor, and I am directed by him to state that the Syndicate has already modified the restrictions placed on some of the Colleges and allowed them to admit much larger numbers than they would be entitled to admit under the conditions of affiliation. I may add that I have received a letter from the Principal of the M.T.B. College, Surat, saying that he has still accommodation for some students in his college. If there are any students in whom you are interested, you may give them this information. They will, however, have to inquire of the Principal before they proceed to Surat.

As regards the question of the vernaculars, that is engaging the attention of the University authorities, and the revision of the Matriculation courses is at present under consideration.—Yours, etc.

ANANDILAL PODAR SCHOOL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am not at all surprised at the sort of defence your Santa-Cruz correspondent makes of the teaching of the above school on page 5 of your issue of today. As I half-expected, he has seized upon the very immaterial typing errors in figures in my letter which was unrevised, and sidetracked the real issue as to whether the teaching of the school is on a par with that obtainable in the Bombay schools and whether from this point of view, the guardians are getting their money-worth.

Your correspondent says that my method of calculating the percentage of success is not correct, but what your correspondent conveniently forgets is that this is the first time that this school sent any students for the Matriculation Examination, and, therefore, in order to assess how far this newly-founded school has fulfilled our expectations in the matter of teaching, it is inevitable that we should go a little more into details as I have rather inconveniently done and not allow ourselves to be misguided by an apparently big percentage of success. In arriving at a correct estimate of the teaching, we should only concern ourselves with those students who joined this school in Standard IV and attended it during the four years of its existence, before being finally sent up for their Matriculation. The last result, so scrutinized, fully bears out my contention that the students of the school, as at present taught, are not really having a fair chance of success.

As regards the deficit, your correspondent wisely admits the correctness of my figure, although in a round-about way. Out of the total deficit of Rs. 19,000, he would have us relegate as many as Rs. 12,000 to capital expenditure. Well and good. Now, when the school was opened four years ago, all the furniture the school could ever require, was bought and the laboratories were also completely fitted out. It passes one's comprehension, therefore, how such a large expenditure on account of furniture, etc. comes to be incurred again during the last year, for I cannot conceive of any other items which could be classed under capital expenditure and included in the formidable, "etc." except, perhaps, the newly-bought window-curtains for the rooms of the members of the staff.—Yours, etc.

M.C. YAJNIK.

Santa-Cruz, July 4.

SALSETTE AND BASSEIN CATHOLICS

Suggestion To Archbishop

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the gathering invited to meet His Excellency The Most Rev. Kierkels, C.P., D. D. the New Delegate Apostolic, on the 1st instant, His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, made observations about the laity and invited His Excellency's attention to "flourishing institutions" in Bombay, the heritage of his "distinguished and illustrious" predecessors. Permit me to state that the Catholics, who are native inhabitants of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, vigorously and continuously agitated for the improvement of the sad state of things in the then Diocese of Damaun and prayed for the introduction of a better order of ecclesiastical affairs with a view to the educational progress and improvement of their community which has fallen sadly behind, with the result that the Holy See in April 1928 entered into a fresh Agreement with the Portuguese Government presumably in consultation with British authorities; and a Portuguese came to be appointed to the See of Bombay enlarged by the abolition of the See of Damaun. My humble submission is that while Bombay is well provided for by the Jesuits then in charge of the Bombay mission, with educational and other establishments and that various Religious Orders of men and women are at work, Salsette and Bassein, which stand in the greatest need of such help, in these progressive times, are woefully neglected. It behoves the authorities to have a Seminary for the Archdiocese of Bombay and Religious Orders for Saslette and Bassein as being urged by the people. No Delegates of the Holy Father appear to have visited out of the way places such as Salsette and Bassein.—Yours, etc.,

A SALSETTE CATHOLIC.

RETRENCHMENT IN BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, There is a strong rumour that, like other public bodies, the Administration of the Bombay Port Trust, which is a semi-government body, is also considering the question of effecting retrenchment. This is the only Department where the officers enjoy the full benefit. Whenever any retrenchment comes the administration is always satisfied with reducing some m agrely-paid clerks. This class having no Unions, no opposition or protest comes from them and the Executive find it very easy to lay hands on them.

In the year 1924 when the Trustees Of the Port of Bombay appointed Mr. Hazeltine, a special officer, for effecting retrenchment th posts of junior clerks in the grade of Rs. 60-5-150, (indoor) and 50-5-100, (outdoor) were divided into two groups. A and B (60-5-150 and 60-3-90) indoor and (50-5-110 and 50-3-80) outdoor, though there was no such retrenchment made by the Government in the clerical grades. In addition to this, several posts in the clerical grades were also retrenched.

There was not a single instance to quote, where the officers' pay was reduced or the superfluous posts retrenched, but in the meanwhile, grades of some of the officers were revised for which purpose the Trust has enough money. A post of the Deputy Secretary whose work (Land and Lease) was transferred under the Land Manager was retrenced, but a new post of a Deputy Chairman carrying a salary three times more than the retrenched officer was created to which the progress of retrenchment. What this worthy officer has watched God alone knows.

In the Drawing Office of the Engineering Department, there are head-draftsmen over each group of draftsmen, in addition to which there are Surveyors and Engineers over them. A new post of a Chief Drafts-man in the grade of Rs. 800/1000 was created and though the post was not necessary as the work of the Branch was carried on before as efficiently as is done now. The Trust has enough money to provide the officers but a pie spent for the clerical staff is considered as mere waste of Port Trust money.

Few years later, due to prosperous trade conditions, a surplus was effected, but instead of bettering the lot of the clerical staff or restoring their original grades, a proposal of giving passage concession to the officers was hurriedly tabled for Trustees' sanction and the approval of the Government was secured.

As the question of retrenchment will shortly be placed before the Trustees of the Port Of Bombay with recommendations from their pet officers, I am putting up few of my suggestions which if carried out will effect a considerable immediate saving without much affecting any class of Employees:—

(1) The post of the Deputy Chairman which is a superfluous post should be retrenched by which means there will be an immediate saving of approximately Rs. 30,000 per year.

(2) The post of the Deputy Accountant which is just fallen vacant due to retirement of permanent incumbant should also be retrenched. This is also a superfluous post which can very well be retrenched without affecting the efficiency of the department. There will, therefore, be an immediate saving of Rs. 18,000 per year.

(3) Married Officers' house allowance hitherto paid on a sliding scale from Rs. 50/ to Rs. 125/ should be discontinued. This allowance has been paid to the officers who are in the grade of Rs. 300/ and over. The total allowance paid to them approximately amounts to Rs. 7,500 per month. Thus there will be a saving of Rs. 90,000 per year. If these officers are asked to produce the house rent bills, it will be noticed how many of them are paying much less rent than the allowance paid to them. This concession has been denied to the clerical staff who deserve sympathetic consideration in this respect. Even in the boom time the Trustees could very well pass the passage concession to the officers but would not consider the question of house allowance to the clerical staff.

(4) Each Head of the department has been provided with a car at the cost of the Trust. There are also other cars provided according to the needs of each department. This is really an item of luxury. All the expenses relating to them have been borne by the Trust. If these officers are paid conveyance allowance like others when going on supervising work and cars done away with, much saving can be done under this head.

(5) The passage concession to the officers should be stopped.

(6) Acting allowances should be temporarily suspended.

(7) Those who have completed 30 years service should be made to retire.

(8) Under no circumstance should extension to the staff who are due to retire be given.

(9) Much saving can be effected under stationery if the Government procedure is followed. The Port Trust is the only Department where costly stationery is used on an extensive scale. Even toilet soaps and towels are supplie to the officers for clearing and wiping their faces after a day's work Cannot these officer pay for these items?

If retrenchment is carried on the above lines there will be an immediate saving over Rs. 2,00,000/ per year to the Trust, without touching the poor clerical staff.—Yours, etc.,

SUFFERER.

MILLOWNERS' SWADESHI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The versatile and the paid President of the Mill-owners' Association, Mr. Mody, has been at pains to explain the benevolence of his Association and decry the false economics of Mr. Batliwalla and his international sympathies. Let us see how far the Indian mill agents are true to their nationals and how their milk of philanthropy is distributed for the benefit of Indian masses. Indian masses are asked to buy goods manufactured by these mills "Swadeshi" at a higher cost of 30 per cent than foreign to enable them to employ an urban population of about 5 lac workers while Indian mills use everything foreign to produce "Swadeshi" including raw cotton. During the last year and a half, when Indian cotton was sold at a discount of Rs. 20|50, Indian mills did not believe in helping their poor Indian agriculturists but now for the comparative little cheapness they have so far bought about 7 lac Bls (in weight) foreign cotton at the cost of Indians. Had it not been due to the much-despised Japanese, whose keen competition and under-selling of goods is envied by Indian mill-owners, the Indian raw cotton would have been today rotting and the agriculturists would have been annihilated. In the name of patriotism, these illiterate masses have been asked to purchase "Swadeshi" goods to support national industries whilst the chief agricultural staple cotton remains neglected without Japanese and foreign support. It is argued by these ultra-nationalist mill-owners that high staple cotton is not sufficiently available in India and unless they import foreign cotton, Lancashire may yet steal their trade due to present public demand for finer goods. While Indian mills purchase 7|8 inch staple foreign cotton, the staple cotton of India, Broach, which has a similar fibre, is wholly taken by Japan and China. Being not acquainted with Mr. Mody's patriotic "national economics", it is desirable that he should enlighten the poverty-stricken and semi-starving Indian agriculturists why Indian mills should replace Indian raw cotton with foreign produce for a comparative cheapness and Indian agriculturists should be penalised to pay 30 per cent more for "Swadeshi" goods which contain all foreign material. Nobody disputes about "Swadeshism" but are these mill agents true to Indian ideals and patriotism?—Yours, etc.

H. V. H.

"SCHOOLBOYS & NECKTIE"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My younger brother is studying in a school in Girgaon. He joined it last year. Since his joining it, he wears navy-blue pant and a white shirt. He does not put on a hat or a cap and has not worn a necktie. Till recently nobody asked him to wear a necktie. Now the school authorities insist that he must wear it. Since the opening of the school, he has been first warned about it; later he was told that his marks would be cut off; he was then told he would be fined daily; then a threat was given that he would caned; the instructions have been since changed and his marks are daily cut off and he is told from now that he would fail in the examination coming off in December.

Is necktie an essential part of the dress? Are school boys expected compulsorily to wear it? Could school authorities compel the students to wear it and if not worn, could they punish them in one shape or the other? Is this done under some written or unwritten laws? Is necktie a convenient part of the dress in these hot summer days? Do all the Christian boys wear it? Is it not true that even many Europeans have reduced their use? If so, why then insist on a tie? Would anybody explain it? Would school authorities express their opinion?—Yours, etc.

SURENDRA MANILAL.

SIMON'S SOMERSAULT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For some time past Sir John Simon has been smarting under the offense given to him by Labour. For in spite of the heavy pressure brought upon the Labour Government by the Conservatives as well as the Liberals, they would not include him in the R. T. C.; secondly they shelved permanently the Simon Report, which was ushered into the world with so much tom-tom; thirdly they invited those very gentlemen, who had vigorously boycotted him and his troupe in India, to the R. T. C., from which he himself had been so unkindly excluded; and lastly they would not even consult him officially or unofficially during the sitting of the R. T. C. And for all this, Sir John has been owing Labour a grudge for their Indian policy.

And Sir John has now taken a somersault, and by all accounts he is bound to land with the Conservatives, the avowed enemies of Indian political progress. He says that he has parted with the Liberal Party for their parleying with Labour on the Land Tax policy, but this excuse is only a whitewash to his real more. For Labour had agreed to meet the Liberals half-way by excluding playgrounds, etc. from the proposed taxation, and an honester politician would have bargained far more by staying in his own camp, instead of going over to the Conservatives on such a flimsy excuse.

Sir John has at last got a handle which he was long seeking to have a free hand in his anti-Indian policy for the sake of embarrassing the Socialist Government. But India has realised her new strength, which was long lying dormant. She has therefore no need to be afraid of these and other party moves in Britain.—Yours, etc,

R. G. B.

Hubli, July 1.

ELECTRON JAG MAY DISPLACE HOME COCKTAIL

Radio Experts Predict That 'Mellow Glow' Can Be Sent By Tube

NEW YORK.—The cocktails of the future may come in a radio tube much to the confusion of the bootlegging industry.

When the tired business man wants a quick pick-up all he will have to do will be to press a button and he will not need cracked ice nor ginger ale for a good tall high ball. It is all a matter of equipping the office with an electronic tube.

SUPPLIES GENIAL GLOW

The tube does not distill anything or mix the drinks. It merely supplies body heat, a gentle exhilaration, and speeds up the mental processes.

Oresttes H. Caldwall, former member of the Federal Radio Commission told engineers here something about the new electromagnetic field to-day.

REDUCES FAT, TOO

Among the possibilities of this high-frequency radio heat which induces a sort of artificial "fever" and which was vaguely described several months ago when it was first tried out in hospitals in this country are:

Stimulation of the brain and speeding up mental processes.

Ridding the body of blood infections by raising the patient's temperature to 103 or 105 degrees.

Removal of diseased portions of the body by a controlled, wasting fever in the affected area.

USED IN ANIMAL SURGERY

Reduction of surplus fat by attaching antennae plates above and below the overweight person, but not touching him. The patient peacefully perspires his fat away.

Discussing the "cocktail" possibilities of the tube, Caldwell said at the Engineers' Club the Volstead law of the future may be aimed at high frequency stimulants instead of alcoholic stimulants.

"In Vienna," he said, "Dr. Wagner-Hauregg has made frequent experiments with high frequency stimulation applied to the brain by putting the subject's head in a heat cabinet. The result was very much the same as the stimulation obtained from a properly mixed cocktail.

BOARD 'IN CABINET'

"I can very well imagine," he continued, "that in the more completely electrical world of the future there will be no need of the old swinging doors or the present day bootlegger.

"An entire board of directors may retire for a general pepping-up in the face of baffling problem and instead of being reported 'in conference,' executives will be reported 'in the cabinet'."

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

READY MONEY ALWAYS ! ! !

FOR YOUR DAILY BUSINESS DISBURSEMENTS.

From your CURRENT DEPOSIT A/c which pays interest at the rate of 3 per cent. p. a. for the first 6 months and 2 per cent. p. a. for the next 6 months

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From your HOME SAVINGS A/c. which pays you interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

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By cashing your 3 YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES which earns for you interest at the rate of 4 per cent. simple, 4-1/2 per cent. compound and 5.1/4 per cent. compound, as the case may be.

These and many more are the services offered by:

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MALT EXTRACT

WITH COD-LIVER OIL

A valuable nutritive containing the VITAMINS A, B & D useful in all wasting diseases, malnutrition, debility, rickets, etc.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD. CALCUTTA

Sole Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY. Bombay 2.

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SUPPORT SWADESHI INDUSTRY

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PERFECT POTTERY MATERIALS

Manufacturers of BEST QUALITY of Fire Bricks Fireclay, Seating Blocks, Glazed Stoneware Drainage PIPES and Fittings, Roofing and Flooring Tiles, Sanitary Wares, Household Pots and every description of Fireclay Goods.

THE MANAGING AGENTS:

Perfect Pottery Company, Limited.

JUBBULPORE, (C. P.)

Telegrams:—"Stoneware."

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to rates, mortality, investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 50 per cent., surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased, Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI. Secretary and Treasurer.

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A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry of this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per Tin containing 60 Pills: Rs. Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. KEMP & CO. LTD., Bombay and Messrs. MAHASUKHLAL CHIMANLAL & CO., Princess Street.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
xKaga Maru	5860	1 July	13 July
Hakozaki ,,	10500	---	@13 ,,
Terukuni ,,	12000	....	@ 26 ,,
Hakodate ,,	5303	16 July	30 July
Hakusan ,,	10500	---	@10Aug
x Tango ,,	6893	29 July	12 ,,
Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Aug.	31 Aug.

*Do not carry passengers,
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	21 July	7 Aug.
Asakuni Maru	12000	5 Aug.	22 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	5 Aug.	11 Aug.
Taiyo Maru	22000	18 Aug.	25 Aug.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full Particulars, please apply to:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272 Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Sumatra Maru	26th June	7th July
Argun ,,	10th July	18th ,,
Havre ,,	25th ,,	6th Aug.
Borneo ,,	9th Aug.	22nd ,,

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 22150, 25473. Telegrams: "Shosen."

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The Famous Astrologer

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 5 Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs 10. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re. 1. Extra question As. 8. (Birth-date and time or writing time required.) Write to, or call at, Pandit K M. Srinivasacharlar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

Amusements.

RIALTO TALKIES
(Lamington Road.)
LAST TWO DAYS.
At 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A TRULY GREAT PICTURE THAT TAKES YOU FIFTY YEARS INTO THE FUTURE!

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MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
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FRANK ALBERTSON

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A love controlled by the State!

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A rocket plane that will take you to MARS!

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how they'll laugh at us in 1980!

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The inventions—thrills—sensations of 1980! The cities—and the cuties—of the future!

1980
PETTING
PARTIES
FASHIONS
50
YEARS
FROM NOW

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A picture That Staggers The Imagination! You'll be amazed... even shocked..surely astounded..at the intensely fascinating and extraordinary entertainment of

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FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

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Make a date with
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
ZASU PITTS
CONRAD NAGEL
SIDNEY FOX
BETTE DAVIS
in
BAD SISTER
A story of a girl who wanted everything.
And
CHARLIE MURRAY
GEORGE SIDNEY
Also
ROYAL ASCOT
At
PATHE CINEMA

American Cotton Markets

WALL-STREET OPERATORS SELLING OUT ON THE EVE OF BUREAU REPORT

Weather And Crop Conditions Favourable

TECHNICAL SITUATION HEALTHY.

Bombay, July 8.

In sympathy with higher Liverpool quotations, the New York Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 14 to 21 points owing to the agreement of War debts. In the first five minutes the market ruled firm but immediately tumbled down on heavy long liquidation by Wall Street operators influenced by reports of favourable weather and satisfactory crop conditions. Mills in U. S. A. are again curtailing production as sales of cloth during the past week were below the production. On the eve of the Bureau report there was utter absence of buying and prices ruled easy throughout the day and reached the lowest points during the last hour when a decline of 39 points was recorded from the opening level.. There was a small recovery towards the close and as a net result prices declined 16 to 14 points. Middling Upland Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 20 points to 9.95c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 18 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 17 points to 9.78c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market being influenced by the agreement of War debts, opened strong at a rise of 8 points. The New York market opened steady and also stock market which was strong, but both markets later eased. Liverpool was slightly nervous and declined in last hour Wall Street and local selling causing easiness. The market closed easy at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 5.58 and sales amounted to 5000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton futures closed unchanged and Egyptian Cotton prices closed at a rise of 3 points to a decline of 2 points.

The Alexandria Cotton market was steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 15 points.

On good news generally speculators sell out their holdings as when the fact becomes a public property generally outsiders buy and those who claim to know inside information, they unload. Under this theory there was heavy selling out of speculation purchases. The weather continues favourable and bulls have no sufficient reason to buy on advancing markets. Thus the market is now lacking support but one should not overlook the fact that the liquidation is improving the technical situation. As long as weather continues favourable we may have takes an unfavourable turn there sagging markets but if weather will increased buying resulting in advancing markets.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y October Highest 10.50 plus 21 lowest. 10.08—21.

N. Y. December Highest 10.79 (10.50 a. m.) Lowest 10.31 (2.12 p. m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Roberts, Okell and Comline, Liverpool, cable:—

"Good weather continues, but with outside influences look for higher prices."

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"Bureau report expected to show acreage less than last year by 10 per cent.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool cables:—

New York Cables:—

"Heavy prebureau liquidation. Weather favourable to crop.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends.

New York. Opened higher on strength of outside markets. Declined later on favourable weather reports and weakness of stock market.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 7th instant.

9 a. m.:—"Garside cables:—During past week sale of cloth by Mills in U.S. have undoubtedly been less than actual production in the same period. The weaving and spinning mills are curtailing heavily. The Mill situation outside U.S. has improved slightly on the whole. In China the position of the Mills as to stocks of unfilled orders for yarn and cloth is much better than a few weeks ago. The average level of commodity prices in the U.S. has been rising slightly during the past two weeks. The general level of manufacturing activity in this country has shown considerable decline during the past few weeks.

11-22 a. m.:—Liverpool market early advanced on debt agreement. Less offering.

12-29 a. m.:—Between midnight and daylight rains in Texas Gulf Coast. Weather cooler.

2.51 p. m.:—New York Cables: Textiles quiet. Cotton easy in sympathy with Stocks, better weather, unfavourable features Continental news. Doubt real trend pending clearer crop-outlook Would buy on breaks. About 10 per cent. reduction in acreage expected, think greater quite possible.

3.54 p. m.:—New York market declined on long selling owing to favourable weather in the South and Wall Street selling.

Average estimate of 80 Members: Reduction in acreage 10.3 per cent.

Reuter's Cable:—"New York Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices but reacted later on weakness of Wall Street and Wall Street selling.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.67; Broach A./M. (Expected Rs. 198/- equal to 4.49. Differences 112 points equal to Rs. 49.

New York May (Close) 10.86 equal to 5.43; Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 198 equal to 4.49; Difference 94 points equal to Rs. 41.

LIVERPOOL NEW YORK.

(At Liverpool close) Oct. 58, May 36 (American points).

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Messrs Patel Brothers have complied in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail)

Week ending 3rd July 1931	This Week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	45	13,032	13,852
Receipts at U. S. Ports	23	8,832	8,606
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA			
To Great Britain	2	1,077	1,256
To Continent	32	4,066	4,216
To Japan, Canada etc.	49	1,539	1,224
Total	83	6,682	6,698
World's Spinners Takings of American cotton	179	10,420	12,337
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	43	1,861	2,532
VISIBLE SUPPLY			
Stocks at American Ports		2,991	1,623
Stocks at American Interior Town		878	643
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,811	980
Total		5,680	3,246
Last week		5,818	3,357
Difference on week		—138	—111
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,026	837

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.
New York, July 8.

Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins, 20's per lb. 19½ cents.

Yarns Southern 2-ply Skeins, Average grade 40's per lb. 33½ Cents.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed 60's per lb. 47 Cents.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, July 7.

To-day's Closing	
July	9.77—20
October	10.13—16
December	10.37—15
January	10.48—18
March	10.67—15
May	10.86—14
Middling Spot	9.95—20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, July 7.

July	9.77—18
October	10.12—15
Middling Spot	9.78—17

NEW YORK
New York, July 7.

New York.—10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	
October	10.24
January	Unquoted
March	10.75
New York.—Noon Call.	
October	10.20
January	10.54
March	10.73

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, July 7.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 4,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.

Day's exports, to the Continent 1,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, July 7.

	Opening	Closing
July	5.43	5.35 plus 01
August		5.37 plus 01
September		5.39 plus 01
October	5.51	5.41 —
November		5.43 —
December		5.45 plus 01

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 8.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
July 4/0s. 5/8d. Up 3/8d.
Oct. s. 4/3 7/8d. Up 3/8d.
Dec. s. 4/6d Up 3/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
July dol. 55-5/8. Up 1/4.
Septr. dol. 55-3/4. Down 1/4.
Decr. dol. 59-7/8. Down 5/8.

LONDON LINSEED.
July £9-7-6. Down Sh. 5.
Market:—Quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
Aug. 12.15. Up 25.
Septr. 12.35. Up 25.
Market:—Quiet.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.
July/Aug. sh. 17/10 1/2d. Up 6d.
Septr./Decr. sh. 18/3d. Up 4 1/2d
Market firm.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
Septr. 135. Up 1.
Decr. 143. Up 2.
March 148. Up 2.
Market steady.

WHEAT CABLE (Chicago):—"Prices advanced on unfavourable crop reports in the North-West. Commission Houses buying and strength of outside markets, but later declined on liquidation. Closed barely steady.

January	5.60	5.51 plus 01
February		5.55 plus 01
March	5.68	5.59 —
April		5.63 —
May	---	5.67 —
June		5.70 —
July		5.73 —
Middling Spot		5.58 plus 05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, July 7.

Estimated Spot Sales 5,000 bales.

Sales for Export 100 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 7.

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	4.49
Fine (good staple)	4.64
Superfine (good staple)	4.79
OOMRA—	
Good	3.92
Fully good	4.07
Fine	4.22
BENGAL—	
Good	3.77
Fully Good	3.87
Fine	3.97
SCINDE—	
Fully good	3.87
Fine	3.97
Superfine	4.07

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, July 7.

Sakellaridis.	
July	8.20
September	8.36
October	8.37
November	8.42
January	8.50
March	8.70
May	8.83
F. G. F. Spot	8.50

(Continued from column 7.)

250 bales h cloth; 20 bales jute twine; 555 bales gunnies.

S S Baroda Agents M M and Co from Mohamerah:—64 bags katira; 39 bags linseed; 890 bales wool; 36 bundles attari; 66 bundles skins; 68 bags gum tragacanth; 28 bags raisin; 21 bags poppyseed.

From Bushire:—59 bales wool; 20 bales raw cotton; 20 bags almond kernals; 18 bags attari; 20 bags raisin; 29 carboys rose water.

From B'Abbas:—40 jottas assafoetida.

From Muscat:—26 bundles fish; 330 bags dry dates; 220 bags sardine.

From Karachi:—69 cases fish; 200 bags rice; 28 bags gobgar; 29 bags dry fruits; 50 bags almond kernals; 17 bags almond seeds; 65 bags cermin seeds; 125 bags jira; 83 bags bajree; 828 bags gram; 5352 bags wheat.

S S Karoa Agents M M and Co from Durban:—43 bars silver 55 cases oranges.

From L Marques:—374 bags caju nuts; 26 cases milk; 25 cases soap.

From Dar-es-Salam:—42 cases ghee; 12 tusks ivory; 124 pieces old brass; 135 pieces old lead.

From Zanzibar:—30 bales orange peels; 168 bundles cloves.

From Mombassa:—1000 bags soda ash; 8051 bales cotton raw.

S S Ranpura Agents M M and Co from Yokohama:—10 bales waste silk; 58 bales silk goods.

From Shangha:—25 cases raw silk; 15 cases noil yarn; 38 cases silk yarn.

From Hongkong:—46 cases silk piecegoods; 23 cases raw silk.

From Canton:—13 box silk piece goods; 30 bales raw silk.

From Singapore:—27 coils manila rope.

From Penang:—387 slates tin blocks.

From Colombo:—13 cases rubber; 101 chests tea.

S S Vasna Agents M M and Co from Busrah:—1042 bundles dates; 22 bags skins.

From Mohamerah:—36 nongs empty cylinders.

From Karachi:—9007 bags wheat; 200 cases dry fruits; 18 cases p khar; 31 cases jeera; 547 cases gram; 25 cases raisin; 100 drums lubricating oil; 37 bags ghee; 199 bags bajree; 331 bales cotton.

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

July 8.
Dogra, Brewin, Karachi
Jalabala, Matches, Calcutta
Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

July 9.
Jalavijaya, Bhandra, Colombo
Nirpura, Wilson, Calcutta

LOADING.

July 8.
Steamer Karoa for Durban
Steamer Barpeta for Busreh
Steamer Varela for Busreh
Steamer Kasama for Dunkirk

S S Dogra:—The T M Company's steamer Dogra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast.

S S Jalabala:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalabala, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Company's steamer Shwedagon arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalavijaya, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo, with ballast.

S S Nirpura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Nirpura, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

—:o:—

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
Bombay, July 8.

1 Dalgoma, N F N F M M & Co.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 11-7 M M & Co.
4 India, Genoa, 17-7, L T & M Co.
6 Kaga Maru, Kobe, 13-7 N Y Kaisha.
7 City of Wellington, Karachi 11-7, K Nixon & Co.
8 Mundra London, 12-7, M M & Co.
9 Gelerfels, Karachi, 9/7 L Edwards Ltd.
10 Karoa, N F, N F, M M & Co.
12 Sumatra Maru, Japan, 8-7, O S Kaisha.
13 Kenya, Durban, 15-7, M M & Co.
15 Genova, Genova 14-7, L T & M. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Garbeta, N. F. N. F. M. M. and Co.
3 Baroda, Busrah, 8-7 M M & Co.
4 Vasna, Busrah, 10-7, M M & Co.
6 Jalabala Rangoon, 10-7 Scindia S N Co.
7 Jalavijaya, Karachi, 8-7, Scindia S N Co.
9 Gairsoppa Karachi 8/7 M M and Co.
10/11 Chyebassa, Karachi 8/7 M M & Co.
12/13 Nirpura, Calcutta 9-7 M M & Co.
14 Fager Bangkok N F F F Campbell & Co.
15 Strudsholm Bhavnagar 8-7 National S S Co.
16 Laxmi N F N F R Assaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C/K Canara Rangoon 12-7 M M and Co.
D/E Jalavihar Rangoon N F Scindia S N Co.
F Alavi Jeddah 10-7 T Morrison and Co.
G Janaki Malabar Coast 8-7 Malabar, S S Co.
K Varela, Busrah, 17-7 M M & Co.
L Barpeta, P Gulf, 15-7, M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.

Macedonia 10-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Maloja 17-7-31 P &O S N Co.
Ranchi 24-7-31 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Nurbadda, 18-7-31, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Wellington 20-6-31 K N C.
Elysia, 13-7-31 C T Co.
Circassia, 5-7-31, Graham T Co.
Clan Keith 3-7-31, J F Co.
Walton 17-7-31 K N Co.
Clan Macvier, 5-7-31, J F Co.
Clan Ranolds, 21-7-31, J F Co.
FROM OSLO.
Agra 3-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Togela, 10-8-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Nippon 29-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
Tenerefa 11-7-31 L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Lanterfels 23-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
Bomenfels, 6-1-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Trantenfels, 13-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Barenfels, 20-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Yesikerk, 27-7-31 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE
Fusiyama 11-7-331 L T Co.
Cracovia 1-7-31, L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Clo Canton, 18-7-31, F F Campbell Co.
C/Bristol 29-7-31, F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Hakodate Maru 16-7-31 N Y Kaisha.
Arzun Maru, 10-7-31, O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 29-7-31 O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore 30-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 31-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 29-7-31 NF, Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda, 17-7-31 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 17-7-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 10/7/31, P and O S N Co.
FOR ROTTERDAM.
Kondekerk, 5-7-31, L. Edwards, Ltd.
FOR GENEVA.
Genoa, 14-7-31, M Italiana.
India 17-7-31 M. Italiana.
FOR KOBE.
Kaga Maru, N F N F Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya 15-7-31 M M and Co.
Karoa N. F. M. M. and Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Vasna, 10-7-31, M M & Co.
Barpeta N F M M and Co.
Varela N F M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Canara, 12-7-31 M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalabala, N F S S N Co.
FOR KARACHI.
City of Wellington, 9-7-31, K N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N F T M Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager N F F F Campbell Co.
FOR BHAVNAGAR.
Gharinda, N F M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON
Kaiser-i-Hind, P & O S N Co.
FOR ROTTERDAM.
Konderberh, L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR GENEVA.
Genoa, M Italiana.
India 17-7-31 M. Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Kaga Maru N Y Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya M M & Co.
Karoa M M & Co.
FOR MADRAS.
Garada, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Canara M M & Co.
Hatkhola M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalabala, S S N Co.
FOR KARACHI.
City of Wellington, K N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi T M Co.
FOR BARYKOH.
Fager F F Campbell & Co.
FOR BHAVNAGAR.
Gharinda, M M & Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Vasna M M and Co.
Barpeta M M and Co.
Varela M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Kalavati 7-7-31
Irrawadi 7-7-31
Gairsoppa 7-7-31
Strudsholm 7-7-31
Janaki 7-7-31

EXPORTS.
Bombay, July 8.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—2 bales woollen carpets A W & Y G Husainjadah; 1 bale woollen carpet Amin Azizulla; 1 bale woollen carpet H M Ghazanfar; 3 bales animal skin A W G Husainjudah; 26 animal skin H Oosman; 100 cwt turmeric T S Thadani & Sons.

For Jaffa:—16 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—50 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Beyrouth:—10 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S S Mundra for London:—7000 cwt groundnut cakes Steel Bros; 200 cwt castor oil A Hargovandas and Co.

For Havre:—10 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co.

S S Karama for Antwerp:—1000 cwt crushed bones F Ibrahim and Co.

For Dunkirk:—6000 cwt groundnuts K Devchand and Co.

S S India for Genoa:—1000 cwt castor seed 4500 cwts linseed K Devchand and Co.

For Marseilles:—20000 cwt groundnuts 6500 cwts castor seed K Devchand and Co.

S S Genova for Genoa:—

For Tripoli:—25 bales cotton yarn Phoenix Mills Co.; 100 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Beyrouth:—25 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Varna:—57 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Port Said:—141 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Famagurta:—40 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Piraeus:—140 cwt black pepper M Bhuta and Co.

S S Kaga Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 8.

S S Golconda Agents M M and Co from Calcutta:—4190 bags rice; 6635 tons coal; 2410 chests tea; 1372 pieces c i pipes; 8955 pieces c i pipe fittings; 98 drums asphalt; 24 packages jute gasketting; 60 bags boiler cement; 100 cases medicine; 882 drums paint;

(Continued in column 5).

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1931

Bombay Retrenchment Committee.

REPORT SIGNED: AGREEMENT ON ALL ITEMS EXCEPT ON CUT QUESTION

Recommendations To Secure Saving Of 50 Lakhs

REMOVING FEELING OF UNEASINESS: PRINCIPLES OF ENQUIRIES DECLARED

POONA, July 7.

After deliberations for over four hours the Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to consider ways and means of reducing the estimated deficit of 61 lakhs in this year's budget signed their report this evening agreeing on all items except on the method of cuts in salaries.

It is understood that when the Secretary's draft was put before the Committee for final approval, members could not come to unanimity about the proposed reduction in salaries. On this, it is understood that four different proposals will be sent up to the Government.

Out of eight members on the Committee, the proposal favoured by the majority—four members—is understood to be to exempt all salaries of Rs. 40 and below from any cut and adopt a progressive scale of cuts in salaries above Rs. 40, namely five per cent from Rs. 40 to Rs. 200, 6-1|4 per cent from Rs. 200 to 500 7-1|2 per cent from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750, and over that ten per cent. This it appears, has found the greatest support.

Two other members, it is understood, favoured only two scales, namely five per cent below salaries of Rs. 500 and 6-1|4 per cent over Rs. 500.

A third proposal supported by one member is a slight modification of the second proposal, namely, in proposing a 3-1|8th per cent or two pice in the rupee cut on salaries below Rs. 40.

The fourth proposal by another member does not give any percentage of cuts, but suggests that each case should be examined on its merits, as in some cases there will be a breach of faith and in some others legal difficulties.

However, it is understood that all members are agreed that the salaries of all services, whether provincial, imperial or covenanted, ought to be cut. Among other recommendations, it is understood, that there is one for reduction in the number of Ministers from three to two and of the Executive Council members from four to two, on which point it is understood that seven members of the Commitee are agreed.

PROPOSED SAVING OF 50 LAKHS.

If the Committee's recommendations are approved, it is understood that there will in all be savings totally about 50 lakhs to the Government.

Saving in salaries will appear to be about 24 lakhs a year, but this year only half of this can be expected as the first half of the financial year is already over. It is further understood that the salary cut will be effective only up to March 1933 after which the position will have to be re-examined. All other recommendations are made unanimously.

It is expected that the Bombay Government will issue an official communique in two or three days giving the Committee's recommendations. A resolution on the recommendations will probably be tabled in the Bombay Legislative Council at the coming session.—A. P.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT

Removing "Feeling Of Uneasiness'

SIMLA, July 7.

The General Purposes Sub-Committee on Retrenchment after its meeting to-day issued the following statement:

A great deal of misapprehension and a feeling of uneasiness appears to have arisen in the public mind as well as among the staff both of higher and lower grades as to the methods which we intend to follow. We want, first of all, to assure the public and those more immediately concerned, that in pursuing enquiries we have the following general principles and mode of action in view:—

(1) We shall deal as fairly and equitably as it lies in our power between different classes of employees of the Government from top to bottom, and save, as far as we can, undue hardship to any class or individuals.

PROCEDURE.

2. As for the procedure, we propose to pursue simultaneously two ways of approach in order to find out now far we can reach the maximum amount of economy without injuring the best interests of the country, and having in regard the consideration mentioned above. The two methods are:—

(a) A percentage cut in all salaries, concessions and allowances perhaps upon a graduating scale and (b) by cutting off what are really superfluous activities or suspending activities which are possible of suspension for a term of years without much loss, and by reduction of the Officers Staff and establishment and other heads of expenditure in so far as these objects can be effected without jeopardising the efficiency of the Government.

In connection with 2(a), that is, a percentage cut, the co-operation of all services superior and subordinate, will become necessary, and we should like to express the hope that such co-operation will not be wanting. We believe that public opinion, generally, will approve of this method.

As for 2(b) this enquiry will not only be helpful in securing economies for the present financial needs, but is of great importance in reorganising and readjusting those activities of the Government which fall within our cognisance on a level which will afford the best chance of their being of benefit to the public without imposing unnecessary burden on the resources of the country

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

The investigations of the last category will obviously require considerable time and careful thought and deliberation. Further we shall have to consider in this connection the question of reasonable compensation to be given to those who will be affected by our proposals and that will necessarily reduce the savings.

Lastly we shall take up the question of the pay of future entrants to the public services with a view to place it on an economic basis.

The Committee also drafted in their final form the questionnaires relating to emigration, external taxes on income, salt and opium and the Central Board of Revenue.—A. P.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

Secret Of Free India, Says Zafar Ali

REPLY TO MADRAS CORPORATION ADDRESS

MADRAS, July 7.

The Madras Corporation presented to-night a civic address to Maulana Zafarali Khan, editor of the "Zemindar," Lahore. The address eulogised the Maulana's highminded patriotism and self-sacrifice and expressed the hope that his efforts would bring about lasting peace and harmony between various sections of the people.

Replying the Maulana declared that the greatest military power in the world had been forced to acknowledge India's claim to be treated as a free and self-respecting nation. Mr. Gandhi's spinning whell had accomplished what machine guns had failed to achieve. The Maulana laid stress on the need for composing inter communal differences in view of the forthcoming battle of wits at the Round Table Conference and expressed the firm conviction that the secret of a free India lay in Hindu-Muslim unity.—A.P.

KILLING THE GOLDEN GOOSE

What Is "Contumacy"?

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, July 5.

The important question is whether the Government is willing to suspend coercion and compensate the poor ryot if it is proved that there is real hardship in most cases. But the Government officials alone ought not to be the judges in this case. Leading citizens of the place should judge such matters. But that is useful only if the Government agrees to abide by their decision.

That the ryot who cannot pay revenue without selling the cattle necessary for his family and agriculture, without selling "Stree-dhan" property, without selling the grain necessary for his maintenance in the season, without selling the pots necessary for his ordinary purposes, without selling the seed, without borrowing beyond his capacity, without paying out of the funds for manure and other agricultural improvement that year, ought not to be called contumacious.

If the Government calls such people contumacious—and I am sorry to say that many such ryots are to-day called contumacious then it is clear that the Government is killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

SIKANDARABAD RIOT

Two Versions Of Origin Of Trouble

80 PERSONS ARRESTED

LAHORE, July 7.

Enquiries made at the village of Sikandrabad which was the scene of a communal riot recently show that 92 Hindu shops were looted by a Mahommedan mob and 37 shops were burnt. The total number of injured was 42 of whom 32 were Hindus.

Two versions of the origin of the trouble are available. According to one it is alleged that a big Muslim landlord wanted a loan of Rs. 10,000 from a Hindu moneylender who refused it. The former thereupon threw a challenge to the latter that he would loot the village and carried out the challenge.

According to the other version there had been a talk of a conspiracy to loot the village and strained communal relations brought the plans to a head on the day of the trouble. Sikandrabad is a very wealth Hindu village and there are numerous money-lenders in it. When the village was looted rioters burnt all the books of the money-lenders. Hindus are alleged to have fired at the mob inflicting four or five minor gun shot wounds. Only one Hindu is in a precarious condition.

The police have arrested 80 Mahommedans, and recovered part of the looted property, but not cash or ornaments. The bazaar remains closed and a large number of families have been reduced to a state of beggary. People are terror-striken and the authorities are trying to restore confidence. It is also alleged that some among the looters were tenants of Hindu Zamindars.—A.P.

Orders Against Students Not Withdrawn Yet

(From Our Correspondent).

BILKHAR, (Kathiawar), July 7.

Sjt. Lavanprasad Furchand Shah, who came here recently, addressed a public meeting in which he explained the message of the Indian National Congress.

The orders that are issued by the Agency Educational department against the students' are not yet withdrawn inspite of the Gandhi-Irwin settlement. All public meetings were allowed in Pavakeswar Dharmasala, but recently an order issued for getting the President's permission for holding meetings. The Bhagdars are afraid of Congress propaganda. Hence they are hindering, directly or indirectly the work of a few nationalists.

ANTI-SEPARATIONISTS AND R. T. C.

Proper Representation Urged

MR. MAUNG MAUNG Ji. INTERVIEWS

BOMBAY, July 8.

Mr. Maung Maung Ji, the anti-separationist leader, conferred with Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, yesterday, about the political situation arising out of the united demand of the anti-separationists for a proper representation on the Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Committee. The important political parties such as the three Councils of Burmese Associations and the three Councils of Sanghas Associations together with the Home Rule and Parliamentary Parties claim that they have 99 per cent. of the mass following in Burma, and that they should, therefore have their own representatives on the Round Table Conference, and the Federal Structure Committee to voice the aspirations of the people.

Mr. Maung Maung Ji has had two interviews with the Viceroy in this connection, and he informs the Associated Press that he has strongly emphasised the need to show regard for this school of thought, if peace and good-will are the aims of the Government.—A. P.

DISLOCATION OF TRAIN SERVICE ON N. W. RY.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Rawalpindi, N. W. Railway wires under date July 7:—Due to heavy floods the line between Chalisa and Sody on the Malaknal and Khesra Section has been washed away and no trains can pass. Transhipment is also impossible.—A. P.

INDIAN-BUILT CHEVROLET FOR NEW YORK

Prominent Bombay Citizens Meet To Select Car.

BOMBAY, July 7.

An interesting event took place at the showrooms of the Bombay Garage, Chevrolet dealers; Bombay, on Tuesday afternoon. The occasion was the selection of a Chevrolet standard model, which is to be shipped to the United States of America for comparison with Chevrolet models sent by other assembly plants of General Motors.

The committee which selected the Indian-built Chevrolet consisted of Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna (Chairman), Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhy, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. G. C. Seers, Managing Director of General Motors India Ltd., and Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Managing Director of the Bombay Garage. The committee complimented the workmen of the Bombay Plant of General Motors on their skill in turning out such a splendid job, and were agreeably surprised to learn that the model selected by them was one of the dozens of cars assembled every day in Bombay.

This Chevrolet received in New York will be placed alongside other Chevrolets sent from a number of countries, and inspected by a group of automobile experts, who will rate it in accordance with the General Motors International Standard of Quality which prevails in all of the Company's assembly plants overseas. It is stated that the comparison of Chevrolet produced by indigenous labour in the different countries with the rigid standards of quality maintained by General Motors throughout the world will afford a unique opportunity of judging the skill and efficiency of Indian workmen.

The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, expressing the opinion of the Committee, said: "We are glad of the opportunity General Motors has given us to compare the craftsmanship of the Indian workers with General Motors exacting international standard of quality. We feel confident that the car we have selected will be placed highly in the international rating. All over the world Indian craftsmanship has enjoyed a great reputation for its innate artistry and careful attention to detail.

The Chevrolet tourer will be shipped to New York on Saturday (11th inst.) by the s.s. "Narkunda", and the results of the judging will be awaited with great interest.

BREACH OF DELHI TRUCE

Salt Law Convictions In Madura

MATTER COMMUNICATED TO MAHATMA

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 8.

A Madura report says that at Mudukalattur, Ramnad District, 21 carts filled with salt were seized and 24 men were arrested on July 2. This is a clear violation of the Delhi truce and Congressmen at Madura who went into the matter have submitted reports to Gandhiji and Mr. Rajagopalachari. All the arrested persons were convicted and fined, fine realised being Rs. 295. The salt confiscated was picked from the sea shore. The charge against the persons sounds funny. Because carts were used for carrying salt it was construed as a violation of the Delhi Pact! The Salt Circle Inspector seems to have told people that they could only carry salt on foot and should not sell among villages outside certain limits. Sixty bags have been confiscated. The salt is kept by the court for destruction after the lapse of one month, the time allowed for appeal. Considerable interest attaches to the case.

CROWN FORCE PARTY ATTACKED

Course Of The Revolt In Burma

RANGOON, July 7.

An attack on a small Crown force party is again reported from Lashio. On the night of July 5. Two sepoys were killed and two were wounded. Another report states that 14 fugitives have been arrested in different villages. The villagers are now returning and are friendly.

A fresh attack on Indians is again reported. It is stated that dacoits attacked Indians on July 5 near Swa as a result of which two Indians were wounded. In Pyapon one Chittagonian was severely cut by a dah on the morning of July 6. One headman's house in a village in Magwe District was attacked by dacoits on the night of July 3 and Rs. 700 was looted, including revenue which had been collected and Government documents were removed.

In Prome ninety more persons surrendered yesterday. The total number of persons who have surrendered has now reached 907

Pegu reports looting in several villages by armed dacoits while in Henzada armed men have committed two dacoities, one robbery and one murder.—A. P.

T. U. C. Demands Uncontrolled Transfer Of Power.

:0:

CALL TO WORKING CLASS "TO END CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION"

ORGANISE TO MEET ATTACK ON RAILWAY WORKERS

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The adjourned eleventh session of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held this morning at the Town Hall under the presidency of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. delegates of about thirty unions attending. The Congress concluded after adopting about thirty resolutions condemning the dras tic retrenchment policy on Indian Railways, calling upon the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to chalk out a militant programme of general strike to oppose the new attack on rail-workers, condemning the Government for refusing to issue passports to Messrs. Saklatvala and Gallacher who wanted to attend the session, urging the release of the Meerut case prisoners and congratulating Soviet Russia for attempting the uplift of workers.

CALL TO WORKERS.

Among other resolutions, one called upon workers, in view of drastic retrenchment, economic starvation and intense exploitation of workers, to end capitalistic exploitation by demanding uncontrolled transfer of power, the abolition of Indian States and landlordism, the nationalisation of lands and public utility services, repudiation of debts contracted by "the foreign Government," etc., while another appointed a Sub-Committee to explore avenues for unity among the different unions.

MR. DESHPANDE'S "INACTION."

"At the outset the Congress adjourned for fifteen minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Dinesh Gupta and a resolution of condolence conveying sympathy to the bereaved family was adopted. "The inaction" of Mr. Deshpande, the outgoing General Secretary in keeping the Congress normally functioning was condemned, and he was asked to submit the annual report and audited accounts to the new Secretary within a month, the latter being otherwise authorised to take the necessary steps.

NEXT SESSION.

The next session of the Congress was invited to meet at Jamadhoba colliery.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar was elected President, Mr. S. Mukundalal, General Secretary and Mr. Subhas Bose, treasurer for next year.—A. P.

WORKERS PROCESSION HELD UP

Parade Through Mill Area Prohibited

SHOLAPUR, July 8.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Sholapur Girni Kamgar Union meetings are being held here on the Majur Maidan and elsewhere almost every evening and day by day the labour movement is gaining strength. The secretary of the Union on or about the 27th of June addressed two letters one to the owner and another to the Manager of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving mills, mentioning a number of grievances of the labourers of the mill.

The manager of the mill instead of directly addressing a reply to the Secretary, put up a notice on the mill gates on the 1st instant that officials of the Union may see and place all the grievances before him so that they may be considered.

When this morning the Girni Kamgar Union started in procession from the Majur Maidan to go through the mill area, D. S. P. Mr. Smith, A.S.P. Mr. Kamte and Mr. Sadri, the Deputy Superintendent of Police who were present near the Majur Maidan with a strong Police party, stopped the processionists and asked them not to go through the mill-area. The processionists, therefore, were obliged to take a different route. Two full police lorries accompanied the procession, which terminated on the Majur Maidan. Mr. Beke, the Secretary of the Union addressed the workers and requested them not to get themselves provoked and advised them to remain non-violent. He also appealed to them to enroll volunteers to do picketting if need arises. Dr. Antrolikar also addressed the workers in the same strain.

LARGE NUMBER OF TAZIAS TAKEN OUT

Picketers Convicted

ROWDY SCENES NEAR KARBALA

CAWNPORE, July 7.

So far Chehlum has passed off quietly. In spite of the picketing resorted to at Karbala, a large number of tazias were taken out. Tactful handling by the authorities was responsible for saving the situation which, otherwise, was threatening. Large crowds gathered at Karballa to dissuade taziadars from carrying tazias.

TAZIA PICKETERS CONVICTED.

Picketing was declared illegal by authorities and those who resorted to picketing were arrested.

(Later).—Tazias were taken out till 7-30 p.m. from various quarters in the city, in spite of picketing resorted to by those Muslims who decided last night against their being taken out. 40 persons were arrested in this connection, tried summarily and sentenced to terms of imprisonment in some cases and others were fined. All the accused refused to pay fines and preferred to go to jail.

In several Mohallas tazias have not yet been taken out.

Rowdy scenes were witnessed when tazias were taken near Karbala. Several officials and volunteers of the Kirana Seva Samiti remained on duty from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST NON-REMOVAL OF SIGN-BOARD

Resolve Of Monday Night's Meeting

CAWNPORE, July 7.

Inspite of all the arrangements made by the authorities for peaceful celebration of Chehlum and taking out and burying of tazias the Muslims at a mass meeting consisting of over 7,000 held on Monday night at the Muslim orphanage, Hidayat Hussain Khan Bahadur, M. L. C., Barrister, presiding, passed the following resolution: "This mass meeting of Cawnpore Muslims reiterates its previous resolve not to take out Tazias and not to bury them in the present circumstances."

Maulana Hasrat Mohani proposed and Syed Zakir Ali, Secretary U. P. Provincial Muslim Conference seconded the resolution.

It was ascertained at the meeting that there were 267 taziadars who declined to bury their tazias as a protest against non-removal of Gandhi Sevasamiti Singboard and there were only eleven who expressed inability to keep tazias in their houses. All the taziadars, however, joined in the protest against non-removal of the signboard. A few among the audience suggested picketing of those who took out their tazias but the sense of the house was against such a step.—A. P.

PEACEFUL CHEHLUM PROCESSION IN DELHI.

NEW DELHI, July 7.

Chehlum procession carrying 'tazias' passed off peacefully here. A. P.

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